MPTIVES TAKE NOTICE

MEDICAL.

CONSUMPTIVES

STER & CO., Chemists

BUTTERS & CO.

DE SALE.

Y MORNING, Peb. 14.

her top, cost \$350. UTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

RUPT SALE.

EALER'S STOCK.

's Boots and Shoes,
Women's, Misses', and Children's
rains, Feb. 15. at 10 o'clock, at
me, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Toolens, and Clothing.

MORNING, Peb. 15, Auction House, 118 and 120 Wa-

e lines Fancy and Staple Dry Clothing, Woolens, etc. ock Boots and Shoes, a large and grades. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GORE & CO.,

G STYLES

oes&Slippers

UCTION,

Feb. 14, at 9:30 a. m.

t week this will comprise sev-DESIRABLE GOODS, 68 & 70 Wabanh-av.

POMEROY & CO.,

West Randolph-st. r. Feb. 15, at 10 o'clock, STIRE STOCK

ERIES.

nlar Friday's Sale,

and Store Fixtures, UCTION. OMEROY & CO., Auct're.

mber Furniture,

General Household Goods, etc., etc.

EHOUSE & CO.,

ed 276 East Madison-st. 10 o'clock a large line of nes

STING OF

Chamber Sets, and Office Furniture with a large lot of Gen-

M BRUSH.

PTGAGE SALE
Wednesday, Feb. 14, at 10 at
Chamber Suita, Boucrass
Top and Plain Tables, BuChairs, Rockers, Lounges,
Chairs, Rockers,
Chairs,
Chairs, Rockers,
Chairs, Rockers,
Chairs,
Chairs, Rockers,
Chairs,
Chairs, Rockers,
Chairs,
Ch

1 1 1 1 3

OF

NVALIDS.

WATCHES FER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF SODA will promptly and radically tion and absolutely prevent in at in all cases of Predisposition of attack. For WEAR LUNES, ONCHITIS, GENERAL DERLITI DETEATION, DISPEPSIA OF INDI-SOF VIGOR and APPETITE, and any from POVERTY OF THE BLOOD

We are offering Special Bargains in Pine Watches, and many articles in the Jewelry and Silverware De-partments, at about

LUME XXXI.

CLTRY EXHIBITION.

SECOND ANNUAL

PIGEONS, and

BY THE NATIONAL ociation of Fanciers,

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

WATCHES.

cing Monday, Feb. 12, and continuing throughout the week.
Giovanni's Collection of Wonderfully-Casaries, and Prof. Axford's celebrated so, in process of hatching, are among the interior features of the exhibition.

100, 25 cents; children, 15 opnts.

PET STOCK

POULTRY.

HALF FORMER PRICES.

RV. RODDIN & CO. Lake & Clark-sts.

ART GALLERY.

STUDIOS

THE LAST SERVICE

TABERNACLE, CONDUCTED BY

lesses. WHITTLE & STEBBINS anday, Feb. 18, 1877, at 4 p. m.

Office of the Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Railroad Company.

CIRCLES, III., Jan. 10, 1877.—To the stockholders of a Balimore & Ohio & Chicago Railroad Company in an hereby notified that in pursuance of a resolution and the state of the

BUSINESS CARDS.

Laces, &c., done in superior manner at the OSTON PANCY STEAM DYE HOUSE ders received and returned by express.

> PIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the mass of Waish & Hutchinson is this day discuss by mutual consent, James Walsh assuming liabilities and collecting all debts of said firm.

JAMES WALSH,
THOMAS HUTCHINSON.

CERASO, Feb. 12, 1877:

he undersigned will continue the wholesale of and Straw Goods business under the firm of James Walsh & Co. at the old stand, 100 JAMES WALSH. to try name of PURCELL CONNER. to carried some broken to the try name of PURCELL CONNER. to carried to the try name of the try OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PRICELESS Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Micro PINANCIAL.

PER CENT Ser cent loans on approved city real estate ma?
PHANCIS B. PEABODY & CO.,
174 Dearborn-st.

HATS AND FURS.

are now receiving the Spring Styles of Men's "Hats. Furs of every kind closing out at J. S. BARNES & CO., '70 Madison-st. Stenography.

January Men. The Chicago Stenographic 191 Lasalie-st., will furnish reporters at the date day or evening. You can dictate ten a scaographer in the time of writing one.

WAIT A BIT.

Arguments of Counsel in the Louisiana Case Nearly Ended.

The Democratic Lawyers Batter Away at the Returning Board,

And Are Answered by the Republicans with Convincing 'Precedents.

The Tribunal Will Listen to

produced a pamphlet which Judge Trumbull began to read. The pamphlet consisted of about twenty closely-printed pages, and contained a statement, couched in formidable and verbose legal phrases, of the evidence the Democrats wanted to offer. It wholly ignored the plain and positive decision in the Florida case, and proposed that the Commission thould make itself an appellate returning board to revise all the acts of the Louisiana Board, and to go behind it and

hind it and compile the original retuens
from the precinct Commissioners of Election.
It proposed, furthermore, to establish irregularities, illegalities, conspiracies, frauds, and corruptions almost without number. While the final pages of this extraordinary document were being read by Merrick, who had to come to Trumbull's relief, Carpenter was at work writing additional offers of proof, which were read in conclusion from his manuscript. If the Commission should decide to admit all the evidence specified, and then should hear rebutting evidence, and allow the Republicans, as would be only just, to put in their evidence of intimidation, the case could not be closed within COMPILE THE ORIGINAL RETURNS

LESS THAN A YEAR'S TIME. This statement, which is by no means exaggerated, shows how thoroughly disingenuous the Democratic method of conducting the case is. There are but thirteen working days before the whole Presidential question must be decided, if ever, and yet the Democratic counsel coolly lay out a legal campaign of many months and impudently demand that the Commission shall give them leave to proceed with it, on pain, in case of refusal, of being denounced for sustaining fraud.

ing fraud.

Judge Trumbull asked for three hours' time Judge Trumbull asked for three hours' time on both sides to argue the question of admitting the evidence, this to be in addition to the time allowed on the main issue. Judge Strong moved to allow two hours. Senator Edmunds proposed that each side should have four hours on the whole case. As it stood then, if the Commission should decide not to admit the evidence, a final decision could be had without further argument. Senator Thurman suggested that the evidence should be considered as in, but subject to objections, and that the argument should

sidered as in, but subject to objections, and that
the argument should
PROCEED ON THAT ASSUMPTION.
Senator Bayard suggested that the evidence
should be regarded as proven, but, on a demurrer, Evarts protested against his side being considered as admitting any evidence outside of

the certificates.

Most of the Commissioners made suggestions or brief arguments on the question, and, at the end of half an hour of informal discussion, the roll was called on the pending motions. The first was on the amendment by Thurman to Strong's motion to give three hours instead of two to a side on the interiocutory question of evidence. Thurman first made it four, seeking apparently to waste time, as all his Democratic associates on the Commission have done from the beginning of the trial; but he was reminded that the counsel had only asked for three hours. His amendment was rejected by ayes, 7; noes, 8—

A PARTY VOTE.

Edmumds' substitute was then rejected,—ayes, 4; noes, 11,—and Strong's motion prevailed without a new call. A ruling was afterwards made by the Commission which permitted counsel to use any portion of the whole time assigned for the discussion of the main issue to lengthen out their allowance on the question of evidence. The effect of this was that they argued the merits of the entire case about as Edmunds proposed they should.

Ex-Senstor Trumbull opened the regular debate by a speech of nearly two hours, being for the Democrats, following on the track of Carthe certificates.

Most of the Commissioners made suggestions

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1877.

The Chicago Paily Tribune.

compact and trenchant argument. Afterwards E. W. Stoughton and Judge Shellabarger spoke for the Republicans both making strong, logical arguments, admirably fortified with citations of authorities from statutes and decisions.

THE MAIN POINTS

The Tribunal Will Listen to
Five Hours' More
Talk To-Day.

And Then Will Come the Decision
of Louisiana and the
Presidency.

Secrets of the Oregon Conspiracy
Opened to the Public
Gaze.

Secrets of the Oregon Conspiracy
Opened to the Public
Gaze.

The Koy that Unlocked the "Cabble" of Constitution by holding State offices, and that the vice of the Constitution of t

According to the ruling as to time, there remain

FIVE HOURS MORE

to be occupied in argument. It is the firm determination of the Commission to go through with this to-morrow, and to reach a decision if possible to-morrow night, so that a report can be made to the convention on Friday.

A new feature in to-day's proceedings was the frequency with which the Commissioners interrupted the counsel with questions, sometimes asking for information, but often to bring out some point that would strengthen the position of the party to which the questioner belouged, or weaken that of the opposite party. On several occasions counsel and Commissioners indulged in an animated colloquy with each other.

THE ARGUMENTS.

THE ARGUMENTS.

MATT CARPENTER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—Mr. Carpenter, ARITHOTOX, D. C., Peb. 14.—Mr. Cappenter, on the reasonabiling of the Electoral Commission on the smorting, resumed his argument, contending that the Constitution of the United States and Constitution of the United States which attempted to confer such a province of the vertical policy of the Constitution of the States which attempted to confer such a province of the Constitution of the States in the Law words. One man could not be puthlished for accordance of the States in the Law words. One may be such as the Constitution of the States in the Law words of the Law word WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—Mr. Carpenter, on the reassembling of the Electoral Commission this morning, resumed his argument, contending that the Constitution of the United States forbade conferring judicial power upon the Returning Board of Louisiana, and that the law of the State which attempted to confer such power was void. One man could not be pun-

of the Committee on Privileges.

Senator Morton—Have you the whole report

Senator Morton—Have you the whole report there?

Mr. Trumbull—I have. One of the points stated is that the person who, in fact, made the examination and count had no legal authority to do so. Senator Edmunds—Do I understand you to say that the judgment of the Senate four years ago was on the question of fact as to what the real vote of the people of Louisiana was?

Mr. Trumouli—It is difficult to tell on what consideration the Senators voted. The certificate of the Goveror of Louisiana in that case was in proper form, and for some reasons both Houses concurred in rejecting the vote of Louisiana; so that if this amounts to anything it is a decision that the duly-authorized certificate of the Governor is not conclusive on the two Houses of Congress.

Senator Edmunds—The resolution adopted there was that all objections presented having been considered, no Electoral vote purporting to be that of Louisiana should be counted. That was adopted by

Louisiana should be counted. That was adopted by

A VOTE OF 33 to 16.

Among the objections was one by Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, on the ground that there was no proper return of votes cast by the Electors in the latie of Louisians, and because there was there no State Government republican in form, and because no canvass or count of votes had been made prior to the meeting of the Electors. Another objection of similar import was made by Senator Trumbull, of Illinois.

The presiding Justice (interposing)—You are entitled to the floor, Mr. Trumbull, unless you yield. rrocced.

Mr. Trumbull—Then there is no law to fill the vacancies.

Hepresentative Hunton—Except by election.

M. Trumbull—That brings up these complicated stautes. The statuts of 1872 provides for filling all vacancies by popular election. If that status was in force then these vacancies would have to be filled by a popular election. If the law of 1868 was in force, then the absence of these two Electors would give the others authority to fill the vacancies, provided anybody had been elected. If the votes of Levisec and Brewster are to be counted, and if a man is to be made President of the United States by counting their votes and the votes of Louisiana, then it is done by mere forms of law, contrary to these principles of the Constitution of the United States and in violation of the rights of the people. Senator Thurman—Is there any statute of Louisiana that requires the certificate of the Governor?

Mr. Trumbull—There is a statute which requires the Governor to commission all officers except certain persons therein named, and which to not in-

Senator Insuman—is there any statute of Louisiana that requires the certificate of the Governor?

Mr. Trumbull—There is a statute which requires the Governor to commission all officers except certain persons therein named, and which do not include Presidential Electors.

Senator Thurman—That is the law of 1872, but is there any statute requiring him to issue certificates to Presidential Electors?

Mr. Trumbull—No, sir; not specifically.

STOUGHTON'S ABGUMENT.

Mr. Stoughton followed with the argument on the Republican side. He expressed his surprise at the objection that the certificate of Gov. Kellogg was inoperative. It would be remembered that when the vote of Connection was counted her Governor (Mr. Ingersoll) was Presidential Elector at Large, and that his certificate had been received without objection. Such objections were hardly suitable to the dignity of the occasion. It had also been objected to-day (and the objection had been urged with a good deal of zeal) that Gov. Kellogg was not Governor of Louisians, and that Louisians was governed by a military despotiam. He supposed that that meant that the military force had been, on application of Gov. Kellogg to the President, ordered to Louisians for the purpose of suppressing insurrection. The learned conneel (Carbenter) was right, he supposed, in saving that without such aid the Government of which kellogg was the head would have been overturned. But counsel should have reflected that the very fact that Gov. Kellogg had made such application, and that it had been granted, was

DECISIVE EVIDENCE

that he was Governor of Louisians.

He argued that the Returning Board was a legal body, and had power to apportion the vote and finally certify it. It seemed to him that the decision of the Commission in the Florids case determined the entire question here raised as to the light of the Commission to go behind the action of the Returning Board, and he could not perceive that any question (much less the main question) was now open for argument. He quoted against T

taken care of by the tribunals having jurisdiction over them. Congress might have the power, but it did not have the right to disregard the highest legal authority of a State.

Mr. Corning, in the course of his argument to the objection made to the Returning Board of Louisiana for not having filled the vacancy in the Board, said that the law on the subject was merely directory, and that a failure to obey a law did not interfere in any manner with the espacity or jurisdiction of the Board. If two of the five members had been Democrats, and had afterwards changed their politics, would the Board, he asked, cease to exist on that account?

In conclusion, he said: "Talk to me about outrage, frauds, and disfranchisement of voters! There are two sides to the question, and if you sit here to go back and canvass votes, you can sit here to administer the laws of Louisiana, and you must administer them by learning who have been disfranchised, and what was the lawful vote of that State in harmony with her laws, and not in harmony with the will of a party."

MR. SHELLABARGER

next addressed the Commission on the same side. He argued that the act of 1872 did govern in 1876 during the Presidential election, and that the revisory act of 1870, which provided for a canvasser for the purposes of the election was inconsistent with the fifty-fourth section of the session act of 1870, which expressly provided a different tribunal for all elections, including the Electoral College. It was also repealed by the repealing clause of the session act of 1870 evides for filling the Electoral College, consistently with that which you have just been stating? I answer, first of all, that it is an exceedingly benign cannon of interpretation that a law is never repealed by a new act unless either expressly so done or else the repugnance be such that it would be impossible for the two acts to stand together, and in using this language I am but repeating the words of the Supreme Court of the United Stotes, as announced on many occasions. Another r

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE IRRECONCILABLES.

more extreme Tilden managers hope to induce the House at some stage of the counting, in case the Commission declares Louisiana for Hayes, to declare that there has been no election of

President, and at once
PROCEED TO ELECT TILDEN.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

16TH AMENDMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—The Sixteenth Ameadment to the Constitute United States, introduced in the House, if possible, to proceed to elect Tilden Representatives is as follows:

disturbed by these indications. They leel confident that a large number of Democrats will steadily oppose such measures and defeat them by their votes, if necessary. Under the rules governing the count there is no species of filbustering possible that will not require a majority vote to carry it on. In case of vacancies on the Commission, the agreement in writing, signed by Senator Stevenson on the part of those in the House, binding their party in each House to fill such vacancies, would of itself make it impossible to carry the honorable men on that side for a proposition to 1000000 written and the men on that side for a proposition to 1000000 written and the next report to be taken up is Morrison's, and that an attempt will be made to give an opportunity in the House for all members to make the speeches they have prepared, and then declare by vote as in the case of Florida to-day, that the Tilden Electors in Louisians were elected. This course is expected immediately after the decision of the Electoral Commission.

Field also went on to-day taking testimony in the Louisians case, and the ground he is still trying to cover relates to questions about which no one expects the Commission to admit testimony, and this persistence of Field helps strengthen the conviction that the ultimate design of those acting with Field is to induce the House, if possible, to proceed to elect Tilden trengthen the conviction flat the ultimate design of those acting with Field is to induce the House, if possible, to proceed to elect Tilden President.

RICHNESS
DISCOVERED BY THE AID OF THE "HOUSEHOLD ENGLISH DICTIONAR!"

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections were in session until a very law hour this evening, occupied with the examination of Alfred B. Himman and A. W. Shaw, of Detroit, Mich. who have had business transactions with J. H. N. Patrick, of Omaha, Neb., and who communicated with him by telegraph in chaler for some years. The key to the cipher used by them is "The Household English Dictionary," and by the aid of this key the following translations of cipher dispatches relative to the Oregon Electoral case were made:

**Powtland, Ore. Nov. 28.—W. T. Pelion, 15 Gramercy Park, Acas York: Certificate will be litted. Answer. (Signed) J. H. N. Payrick.

**Powtland, Nov. 30.—W. T. Pelion, 15 Gramercy Park, N. Y. Governor all right without reward. Will issue certificate Tuesday. This a secret. Republicans threaten in Congrate and set with Kountze Brow, Wall street. Answer. (Signed) J. H. N. Payrick.

**POWTLAND, Nov. 30.—W. T. Pelion, 15 Gramercy Park, N. Y. Governor all right without reward. Will issue certificate to recognize and set with Benderal Congrates and set with the without reward. Will issue certificate Tuesday. This a secret. Republicans threaten if certificate is issued to ignore Democratic claim, and fill terrocyphere, N. Y. Hollow, 15 Gramercy Park, N. Payrick.

Communicate with them. Must act prompt. (No signature.) to except the proposition of the State shall be entitled. In manner of the State shall be entitled. In manner of the State shall be entitled. In manner of the State shall be entitled. The shall be entitled in manner of the State shall be entitled. The shall be entitled in the proposition of the State shall be entitled. The shall be entitled to the state shall be entitled to the state of the State shall be entitled to the state of the and secure vote, and prevent trouble. Pepsin \$10,000 to my credit with Kountze Bros., Wall street. Answer. (Signed) J. H. N. Patrick.

I fully indorse this. JARKS K. KELLEY. GOVERNOR ALL RIGHT.

PONTLAND, Nov. 30.—W. T. Pelton, 15 Gramercy Park, N. Y.: Governor all right without reward. Will issue certificate Tuesday. This a secret. Republicans threaten af certificate is issued to ignore Democratic claim, and fill the vacancy, thus defeating the election of the Governor. One Elector must be paid to recognize Democrat to secure majority. Have employed three lawyers, the editor of the only Republican paper as one. A lawyer's fee is \$3,000. Will take \$5,000 for Republican Elector. Must raise the money. Can't make fis contingent. Sail Saturday. Kelley and Bellinger will act. Communicate with them. Must act prompt.

Nust have the Monay. Republican Elector. Must raise the money. Can't make fis contingent. Sail Saturday. Kelley and Bellinger will act. Communicate with them. Must act prompt.

PONTLAND, Dec. 2.—W. T. Pelton, 15 Gramercy Park, New Fork: Impossible to convene Legislature. P. left before telegram arrived. Can't draw the 8. Deposit Charles Dimond, 115 Liberty s'reet, to order E. Bush & Ladd, Salem. Must have it Monday. Can't understand. Laughable. Everett House. Lost your telegram. K. for P. WILL HAVE TO BORROW THE MONEY.

PONTLAND, Dec. 3.—W. T. Pelton, 15 Gramercy Park, N. Y. P. will be at the Grand Hotel, San Francisco, Monday. Be in Sait Like City in three days or thereabouts. Have to borrow money on my individual responsibility in trust. You can replace it.

STILL AN HOUS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—T. H. N. Patrick. Portland, Oregon: No. How soon will Governor and Senator. Answer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—J. H. N. Patrick. Can't you send special messenger and convene Legislative by Tuesday and elect liketor. The negessary expense would be paid. See proceedings other State telegraphed you. Consult Governor and Senator. Answer.

"LET NO TECHNICALITY PREVENT WINNING."

SAN Francisco, Dec. 3.—The Hon. James K. Kellyt

INCIDENTAL.

INCIDENTAL.

Not at all surprusers.

Factorial (Washington) Republican.

The Hon. J. P. Root, of Chicago, one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the country, on being congratulated yesterday on the decision of the mixed tribunal not to go behind the returns in the Florida case, he replied: "How could they have done otherwise?" The Republicans had an indisputable case in Florida. The Canvassing Board met "bursuant to law, performed its duties, declared who was elected, the Governous ertified, the Electors met on the day prescribed by the act of Congress, and elected Hayes Electors, and so certifying forwarded the result to the President of the Senata. When they had done this they became fusious officio. They had performed their duties once and forever. This term of office expired; they could not reconvene, nor was it competent for any court to galvanize them into like again. This is not a new question, for it has been decided by the highest courts in New York, Minnesota, and Louisians. By the law of Florida the Returning Board was constituted a court for the purpose of contesting the returns. The law gave to no other tribunal that power, nor did its provide for any appeal. The work of canvassing began and ended with the Board, and therefore it is not at all a matter of surprise that the able jurists who have been called upon to decide the matter have denied the right of the tribunal to mato that which had been once and forever flatished by going behind the Florids returns.

are very bad men. The Returning Board may been ready to sell out, if it could, have done with safety; but I believe also that the Demosith safety; but I believe also that the Demosith safety, all the evication of the could do so with safety, all the evication of the court of th such a scommercias mandox. In general scent here is that he was simply trying to make money out of either side, or both, and that, if Wells was not fooling him, his idea also was to make some money out of the Republicans. He wanted to be paid for doing his duty, and Maddox was to have part of the price: This whole business is nauscating—on both sides. Take, for instance, David Budley Field's solemn eloquence against fraud in Florida. One would suppose that his long familiarity with Tweed would so have familiarized his mind and conscience with frand and forgery that it would excite his smiles rather than tears. A man who has for years pocketed piles of Tweed's stolen money, when he knew it was stolen, should not be shocked when he finds a poor old "bull-dozed" politician in the gutters of New Orleans who entertained a base offer from the Democrats of New York. I confess that I believe that this old man Wells is to-day as honest a man as Field, though he is by no means as ingenious. Having heard a good deal about the villanous looks of the members of the Returning Board, I looked in yesterday upon the old man Wells, who was in D. D. Fied's hands, undergoing the horrors of a cross-examination. It was a striking spectacle, for there sat three notable or notorious men—Wells, the witness: Field, the cross-examiner, and Maddox, the listener. To tell the exact truth, I must confess that, if I had met the three in a rail-way car, and had been asked, "Which is the honest man" I should have picked out Wells. He may be an infamous coundrel, but he would be taken in Springfield for an honest country farmer. Maddox would be taken for a burglar and thief in any city in the world. I do not believe that it is possible he's an honest man. He, Littlefield, and the other clerk, who are swearing as the Democrats desire, have been purchased, without a doubt. ring as the Democr d, without a doubt.

MILLS AND KEENE.

The President of the Bank of California Bucking in Wall Street Against His Principal Director—An Edifying Spectacle for San Francisco Depositors.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Lively curiosity exists in financial circles with reference to the purposes

of two noted San Francisco speculators,—D. O. Mills, the President of the Bank of California and successor of William C. Ralston, and James R. Keene,—both of whom are in New York, and are believed to be largely concerned in Wall street. A little personal history may not be

R. Keene, both of whom are in New York, and are believed to be largely concerned in Wallstreet. A little personal history may not be without interest.

Mills who had been a kind of provincial country tonker at Sacramento City. Mr. Risk-ton assumed the position of Cashler, but was nevertheless supreme in the management of the third that the same of California. The management of the third that the same of California he planeth of the Bank of California he management of the third that the same of the same of the third that the same of the third that the same of the third that the same of the same of the third that the same of the same

and his brother members of the Western Union pool.

It is a significant fact, however, and one that should carry its lesson, that the President and leading Director of one of the largest banks in America should be away from their posts, in New York at the same time, possibly engaged in speculating against each other and taking their chances against the trained and perhaps more adroit gamblers of Wall street. It is nothing to the discredit of Mr. Mills that he started in life as a bartender on the Hudson kiver, but it is all important table great moneyed constituency which he now represents that his name should not be connected with stock-gambling in Wall street or elsewhere. The fate of Ralston, and the end of a score of the gigantic operators nearer home, should serve as a warning, even though he feels passably sure of making his immediate turn.

anate turn.

Another Californian of note now in the metropolis is Mr. James R. Keene, and singular to say hepresents a speculative interest at once diversand antagonistic to that of President Mills, in whose is is Mr. James K. Keene, and singular to say ne presents a speculative interest at once diverse d antagonistic to that of President Mills, in whose in ke is a Director and proprietor to the extent. St. 000, 000. He came to this country from Knand when a mere lad, and with his father migration the Pacific coast. At the age of 19 he was to be emercated editor of a newepaper at Shasta, in a so of the mountain counties of California, and by the terseness and perspicuity of his articles companded general attention. His first personal difficulty occurred here, growing out of a sharp operation to the Hon. Charles A. Washburne, afterwards United States Minister to Paragnay. He is a pid and suggestive writer, and his sketches of countain and personal life are among the most adable reminiscences of the early days of El Dodo. Removing to San Francisco, he engaged in peculation, and in a few years became the leader of the San Francisco market. It was Mr. Keene ho successfully antagonized the Big Bonanza cm of Flood de Brien, and by his boldness and hrewdness not only saved millions to others, but and millions for himself. Describing him personally, a correspondent of the Buffalo Courier rrites that "he looks like anything but a speculaive Mephistopheles. Forty years will cover his ge, and his face is as 'child-like and bland' as he Oriental Ah-Sin. Slim in figure, faultless in trees, unassuming in manner, sensible and re-ined in conversation, frank in expression, and generous is act, he has already apparently that place smong his new Eastern friends to which all rentence belong." His wife is a Virginian, and his father, whom she made rich, is now living in Faris. What success Mr. Keene may encounter in whall street remains to be seen, but it is a reasonable assumption that a man who is accustomed to engage in enterprises involving millions of dollars, whe has to-day upward of 1,000,000 bushels of wheat en route to Europe, and the sharpest of New York operators.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—Counsel for the West ern Union Telegraph Company, brought suit this morning asking an injunction to restrain the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company from using and operating the lines formerly operated by the Western Union Telegraph and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. A hearing was set for Feb. 20.

Special Please to Telegraph and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

hio Railroad Company. A hearing was set for eb. 20.

Jolint, Ill., Feb. 14.—At a meeting of the rustees of St. John's (Universalist) Church, eld yesterday evening, the present pastor, the key. T. N. Glover, who has occupied the publit of the church with great acceptability and to be satisfaction of the Society during the past selve months, was re-engaged for the ensuing ear. Under Mr. Glover's after ministry, the hurch has fourished financially and increased onsiderably in membership.

Spainsprinted, lill., Feb. 14.—The people of pringfield are arranging for a grand Central lilnois Fair, which, in importance and proportons, will far exceed the State Fair.

Spainsprinted, lill., Feb. 14.—A conference of outty, city, and other surveyors has been held one to-day, the attendance being small. It is apposed to ask some further legislation in that offered during the present session of the Genral Assembly.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Capture of the Celebrated Northampton Bank Robbers at New York.

Nearly All the Great Burglaries of Recent Years Attributed to Them.

Mr. Blair, Once a Victim of Chicago Detectives, Now Turning the Tables. The Noses of Messrs, Turtle and Bull

Grindstone. A Government Clerk at Washington Apprehended in Fraudulent Oper-

Accurately Adjusted to His

ations. Gov. Cullom Refuses to Deliver Turner to the Missouri Authorities

GREAT ROBBERS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—One of the three men prested to-day as the Northampton bank-robbers is not unknown to the West. Jim Dunlap was originally a resident of St. Louis. He went from St. Louis to Chicago previous to the great fire, and there met a notorious burglar named Johnny Berry, who taught him to blow open safes. About this time Bob Scott, who had been released from Joliet State Prison for burglary, became acquainted with the two, an The first work that Dunlap was engaged in was the robbery of the First National Bank of Elmira, for which Berry is now, under the name of John Myer, serving a term of five year in the State Prison at Auburn. Other robberies followed, among them that of the Fali City Tobacco Bank of Louisville, from which about \$300,000 were stolen, on the night of March 8

WHOLESALE SWINDLING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—One of the parties engaged in swindling bondholders by the collection of unclaimed interest was arrested in this city this evening. His name is Thomas G. Douglas, clerk in the Frist Auditor's office, from Hally Springs. Miss.

COINERS.

Special Dispatch to The Priouns.
USUQUE, Ia., Feb. 14.—To-day the officers sted four counterfeiters who have had a servous in this city for some time back,—son Lyon, John Lyon, Calvin Lyon, and Jackson. They found in their possession and molds for making 50-cent, 10-cent, while counterfeiter's outfit.

Seligman, Hellan & Co. lose over \$100,000, and the Citizens' Bank about \$70,000 George Laun, who was a clerk of the above-named firm, has been arrested in Mobile. It is believed Louis R. Laun has gone to Mexico. KIDNAPPING. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 14.—An interesting habeas corpus case, arising out of a kidnapping case that has attracted considerable attention all over the country, will be argued this evening before NEW YORK ITEM.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Michael Ryan, charged with being an accomplice with Eph Holland in country, will be argued this evening before United States District Judge Dundy. The prisoners, who have applied for a writ of habeas corpus, are William Turtle and J. H. Bull, two Chicago detectives, who, about two years ago, arrested one J. H. Blair, at Lincoln, for the alleged crime of swindling or fraudulent bankruptcy, committed in England, whither they took nim by force and without the proper papers, as Blair asserts. Blair was convicted, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. He succeeded, however, after serving a short time, in bringing his case before the American Consul at Machester, and considerable diplomatic correspondence ensued between England and the United States, which resulted in Blair's being sent back to this country. He then sued Turtle and Bull on a criminal process for kidnapping, and has also sted them for \$25,000 damages. A writ of habeas corpus was issued from the United States District Court to the Sheriff of Lancaster County, commanding him to make return to this Court of the cause of detention of Turtle and Bull. The Sheriff made return yesterday that he held them by virtue of a mittimus issued from the District Court of Lancaster County under the seal of the Court, commanding the Sheriff to hold them to answer to the charge of kidnapping. The prisoners arrived from Lincoln about a week ago, until which time they were under bail. The indictment against the detectives was found by the Grand Jury of Lancaster County in May, 1876.

WHOLESALE SWINDLING. the Cincinnati election frauds, was arrested to-day and committed without bail. Other arrests United States District Judge Dundy, The prison

are expected in connection with the matter. BAIL* REFUSED. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 14.—Judge Ray to-day refused to admit Bob Drury, the murderer of Albert Gibson, to ball, and remanded him to jail to answer at the Criminal Court.

City. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, Feb. 14.—The American Fish Culturists' Association held its sixth annual Culturists' Association held its sixth annual meeting to-day. The Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt presided. Among the members present were Prof. Spencer F. Baerd, of Washington, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, and United States Fish Commissioner; Prof. J. W. Milner, of the Smithsonian Institute; Samuel Wilmot, of the Fish Commission of Canada; William M. Hudson, of Connecticut; T. B. Ferguson, of Maryland; M. Walhelm, of the Fish Commission of Norway; Livingston Stone, Fish Commission of Norway; Livingston Stone, of California; Seth Green, Superintendent of the New York State Hatching Houses; Charles B. Evarts, of Vermont; B. B. Porter, New Jersey; and C. J. Baltemanne, Superintendent of the fisheries in Holland. President Rooseveit read a paper on the result of the artificial culture of fish in this State by the Commission. The shad fisheries of the Hudson had been so changed, he said, that there are now ten fishermen employed where there was one eight years ago. Prof. Milner read a paper advocating the protection of fish by legislation. Mr. Baltemann said that in Holland there was a regular fishery police, and recommended a similar system for this country. Mr. Wilmot, of Canada, reported as to fish-culture there. Some 6,000,000 salmon and 9,000,000 whitefish are nearly ready to be placed in the streams. There was a general discussion of fish legislation and interests, and a fish supper to close with in the evening. this city this evening. His name is Thomas G. Douglas, clerk in the First Auditor's office, from Holly Springs, Miss., where he was at one time employed as an officer of the Penitentiary. The other party to the swindle is a New York lawyer whose name is withheld. It is expected that he will be arrested to-night. Douglas, when arrested, was in bed, and claimed to be sick. He was allowed to remain in bed in charge of an officer. He has charge of the books containing the amounts of interest unpaid on registered bonds, and has been in the habit of furnishing a list of amounts of unpaid interest, with names of the parties to whom the interest was due to the New York attoiney. This latter would hunt up the parties holding the bonds, and offer to collect the amount due. In case the services were accepted, the lawyer would collect the amount, and withhold a large percentage, sometimes 50 per cent, which he shared with Douglas. It is estimated they have realized \$25,000 in gold. There is no law prohibiting the attorney from receiving money for such services, but the Government hopes to reach him with a criminal prosecution on the charge of hibing a Government official.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS. Theodore Osweller, a German, 23 years of age, attempted suicide yesterday morning at No. 645 May street by stabbing himself in the breast.

The attempt was unsuccessful, and Osweil still lives to endure his family troubles. Last evening at 5 o'clock, John Burns, 15 years of age, while getting off the Illinois Central cars at Sixteenth street, was run over at the hips, and received other injuries so severe that he died shortly after reaching his residence, No. 157 Brown street.

No. 157 Brown street.

Diedrich Schmadek, a German farmer, residing near Joliet, while crossing the South Halsted street viaduct last evening, was thrown from his wagon, and dashed head foremost against one of the iron columns, inflicting injuries from which it is feared he cannot recover. He was removed to the residence of a friend at No. 189 West Randolph street.

FOREIGN.

places. Two more supposed to belong to the same rang, named Philips and Lawrence, were captured in a flat-boat at Clinton yesterday. All of these parties have families here, who will be left on public charity. Russia Believed to Have Ordered Out Six More Army Corps.

Another Batch of Cardinals to Be Turned Out at Rome. tionists, the citizens have made efforts to prevent such occurrences. Yesterday the body of a little girl was buried, and the friends hired two men to watch the grave. Mayor Gillespie also sent two watchers to the grave, not knowing of the action of the relatives of the deceased. The result was a fusilade between the watchers, each being mistaken for body-snatchers. Henry Summers, of the Mayor's party, was slightly wounded, and Joseph Jones, of the other party, was dangerously wounded, receiving a whole load of shot in his side. Parliamentary Policy of the English

A GRAVE EPISODE.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 14.—Considerable excitement having been caused recently at Rising Sur Indiana, by the robbery of graves by resurrectionists, the citizens have made efforts to pro-

S. F. DOLOFF.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 14.—The Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Me

Lean County have for some time been engaged

off, whose term as Circuit Clerk expired a few

loff, whose term as Circuit Clerk expired a few months ago, and who, as is alleged, could not be induced or compelled to properly report to the County Board as required by law. Such reports as he did file show him to be largely indebted to the county, and the Committee's examination, complete to the last six months of Doloff's term, shows that his real indebtedness is much greater than his own figures show. Several criminal and civil suits are pending against Doloff now.

FALSE PRETENSES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 14.—In the District Court to-day Charles H. Eldridge was convicted of obtaining money under falsee pretenses. He

induced a poor woman to loan him \$1,000, all

her savings, giving her a mortgage which was

worthless. The trial has been going on for some time, and has excited painful interest. Eldriage is one of the best known citizens for Davenport, is connected with several of the most prominent families, is Secretary of the Old Settlers' Society, an officer in various temperance and other societies, and has always stood high in public estimation. The penalty for his crime is three years' imprisonment in the Pententiary.

BRUTAL TREATMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Feb. 14.—Coroner Gish is investigating a mysterious death, which has the appear-

nce of being a murder. The victim is Mary

Bonner, who died this morning. When she was

boiner, who died this morning. When she was laid out marks of violence were discovered on her body. Suspicion points to a drunken, worthless brute, named Charles Dyer, who has been living with her, as the one who caused her death, if it was other than a natural death. He has often rounded her and transfer her worded to the conditions of the sand transfer her was the sand transfer to the sand transfer her was the sand transfer to the sand transfer

pounded her, and turned her and her two children out of doors at night during the coldest weather and in other ways cruelly and brutally misused

her. Deceased was consumptive, the diser having been brought on by Dyer's treatment.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Springfield, Feb. 14.—Gov. Culiom to-day postponed compliance with the requisition of Gov. Phelps, of Missouri, for the body of Rodolphus K. Turner, charged with forgery in Howard County, Mo. Gov. Culiom writes that

he refuses to issue his warrant for Turner's ar-

rest because there are now pending in the Criminal Court of Cook County indictments against Turner, and for which he has given bonds to answer; hence his delivery to the Governor of Missouri must be postponed until the criminal justice of this State is satisfied.

TOO THIN Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 14.—E. Nickles, of the firm of Nickles & Carter, of Rockville, who ned to have been robbed of several the

ramed to have been robbed of several characteristics and dollars on the cars between Chicago and Terre Haute, by reason of which the firm was compelled to go into bankruptcy, has been arrested for evasion of the Bankrupt law. His story is believed to be bogus.

WHISKY.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

MILWAUKER, Wis., Feb. 14.—Commissioner
Bloodgood held Kiewert & Jastmann, of the

\$5,000 for illicitly removing a barrel of high-wines. A special Grand Jury is now in session. They will be taken before it immediately. What

other business the Grand Jury has is unknown, but it has been said other distillers are to be looked after.

FORGED BILLS OF LADING.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14.-Louis R. Laun, the firm of Carr & Laun, has disappeared with a large amount of money, obtained as advances on forged bills of lading for cotton reported.

nee Distillery, for trial in bonds of

in examination into the accounts of S. F. D.

Liberals on the Turkish Question.

Measures Resolved upon that Must Precipitate a Orisis.

· THE EAST.

LONDON, Feb. 15-5 a. m.-A dispatch to the Standard from Vienna says the Servian diplo-matic agent there has intimated that the Ozar on the 24th instant will order the mobilization of six more army corps. Russia has already decided upon her line of action.

A later telegram from Vienna says advices from St. Petersburg, Kisheueff, and Berlin indicate a decided tendency in the direction of war. It is asserted that the Czarewitch has declared that the

clared that the commencement of war is im-THE TURKISH ARMY. LONDON, Feb. 15—5 a. m.—An English phy-sician with Mukhtar Pasha's army in Trebinje

mittee reporting that the army is in a dreadful state on account of the insufficiency of hospital accommodations, lack of medicines, etc.; that between twenty and thirty soldiers are dying daily, and dysentery and typhoid fever have appeared and are spreading rapidly.

GORTSCHAKOFF'S CIRCULAR. LONDON, Feb. Pt.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily News says: "It is stated here on trustworthy authority that the Powers are disposed to leave England to give the key note for the reply to Gortschakoff's circular.

writes to the Stafford House Charitable Com-

GREAT BRITAIN. PROPOSED ROYAL TRIP.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—It is expected that the

Queen will visit Germany about Easter, DIED. Amedee Pichot, the French writer, is dead, a

is also John Morgan Cobbett, member of Parlia-

Amedee Pichot, the French writer, is dead, as is also John Morgan Cobbett, member of Parliament for Oldham.

THE LIBERAL PROGRAMME.

Dispotch to New York Herald.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The programme of the Liberal party's attack of the Government is now fully disclosed. The leaders of that party held a long and secret cancus at Sir Stafford North-cote's residence on Saturday night. Mr. Gladstone was not present in person, but his views were laid before the meeting by a confidant and coadjutor. The modesty of the ex-Premier in absenting himself, because of the embarrassment which his presence would cause the new leader, is remarkable. The Hon. W. E. Foster spoke for Mr. Gladstone. His policy was only indicated, not urged upon the Conference. Indeed, Mr. Gladstone has throughout the discussion of the Eastern question shown a disinclination to insist upon his policy. His views were declared to be, that, in the mixed state of European alliances. England could not afford to cast about any longer for support. She must grauple with the Turkish bugbear at once. Temporizing had already placed England in a false position before the world. An alliance even with Russia would not be without a precedent in diplomatic history. Germany could not be relied upon. Austria's promises are delusory and dangerous. Turkey will not keep her pledges of co-operation any better than her promises to pay. France cares nothing for the Eastern riddle, and doesn't care who is the first to guess it. Where, then, is England to look for either enemy or friend?

Astarling pact.

Turkey has deserted England, not England Turkey. Never was so good an opportunity given for carrying out a new policy. The last hope of aiding Turkey as an ally must have vanished, even to the most frantic Tory, when the Porte defied all the Powers in the Conference assembled. It showed even more repugnance to the line of policy propounded by Lord Salisbury than to that laid down by Gen. Ignatieff. What would be the result if Turkey should cut loose from England aitogether? It

could be reinforced and provisioned. In Russia's present condition—for it is not so certain that the Czur desires war, after all—such a settlement would very probably prove a temporary relief.

What real interest can Turkey be supposed to feel in British rule in India? If England is to be snubbed, it might at an early day become a pleasure for the Porte to give England's traditional enemy a footnoid at Trebizonde, for instance, from which Russia could threaten the northern provinces of India in a manner that would make the warm blood of every Englishman run cold.

THE RESULT OF THE DELIBERATIONS.
It was finally determined to draw up a motion, to be offered in Parliament at an early day, declaring that it is the duty of England, in concert with European Powers,—or, failing this, with Russia alone,—to enforce upon Turkey the adoption of necessary provisions for the security of Christiams in the disturbed provinces. This question, if brought before the House of Commons, will become one of the gravest importance. It will become a test question, as the policy is so radically at variance with that marked out by the Tory party. One to defeat will rest the continuance in power of the present Ministry. Nothing more at variance with that marked out by the Tory party. On its defeat will rest the continuance in power of the present Ministry. Nothing more revolutionary in the shape of Parliamentary measures has been proposed for years. No paper since that famous memorandum prepared for the guidance of Sir Stafford Radeliffe in 1854 and sanctioned by a Ministry that had slept while it was read, has been brought to public notice. Therefore the introduction of the motion will be the signal for a general debate of great vigor and acrimony.

ROME.

DOM PEDRO AND THE POPE.

ROME, Feb. 14.—The Emperor of Brazil today visited the Pope. He expressed the hope that the Pope would, in accord with the Brazilian Government, assist in removing all ecclesiastical difficulties in Brazil. The Pope replied that the Church was rather accustomed to smooth than create obstacles. He hoped to

to smooth than create obstacles. He hoped to be able to restore the religious harmony which had always been the glory of Brazil.

NORE CARDINALS.

ROME. Feb. 14.—The prelates at Verona, Lyons, Rheims, Vienna. Salseburg, Saragossa, and Santiago, and the Italian ecclesiastics, Monsignori Nina, Barreti, and Luigl, have been officially notified of the Pope's intention to appoint them Cardinals at the approaching Consistory.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The importance of the attacks on Duke De Cazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been exaggerated. The Cabinet and the majority of the Assembly are now distored to specify the case of the case o

FEARFUL EXPLOSION. Paris, Feb. 14.—A terrible explosion occurred n the coal mine at Graiscessac, killing fifty-five

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Statistical returns of the product of the vines in France for the year 1876 show that the vintage has fallen off exactly one-balf from that of 1875. The reduction was caused by the ravages of the phylloxera. GERMANY.

PUNISHMENT FOR LIBER

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—Rudolf Meyer, editor of the

Socialist newspaper, has been sentenced to nine
months' imprisonment for publishing a libel on
Prince Bismarck, charging him with stockjobbing.

SWITZERLAND. PARIS, Jan. 25.—The Swiss export-returns for the past year give striking confirmation to the recent statements on American competition in watch-making. In 1875, the export of watches to the United States fell off 33 per cent, and last year there was a further fall of 43 per cent, making a difference of 63 per cent, or 7,909,— 000 francs, between 1874 and 1878. Musical boxes fell off 24 per cent fast year, the export being 49 per cent below the average of 1864-1878. The export of leather has recovered fost ground, and cotton and linen goods have partially done so, but embroidery continues to decline. JAPAN.

ANOTHER INSURRECTION.

Paris, Feb. 14.—A telegram is received announcing another insurrection in Japan. The Satsuma clan have risen, but it is thought the movement will be easily suppressed, as the leading men of the clan disapprove.

EGYPT. CAIRO, Feb. 14.—Col. Gordon, the African explorer, has been appointed Governor of the Province of Soudan.

CASUALTIES.

TORN TO PIECES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 14.—A fearful acci-FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 14.—A fearful accident took place at Timbrook's saw-mill, eight miles east of this city. An employe named Charles Gibert, while oiling machinery, was caught in some gearing, and his body literally torn to pieces, being mangled almost beyond recognition. Death took place instantly. Deceased was aged about 20, and leaves a wife and one child.

FROM DANGER TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Tolledo, Feb. 14.—To-day John Jones, a wealthy farmer from Riga, Mich., while walking on the Lake Shore track, stepped out of the way of a train approaching him in front only to step in front of a train approaching from the rear, which threw him against a car and fractured his skull so that he will pretty certainly die.

VILLAINY. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 14.—The south-bound passenger-train on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, seven miles north of this city, was ditched this morning at 2 o'clock. The fireman was killed and the engineer badly hurt. The accident was caused by some one lifting up the track, which was not discovered in time to avoid it.

SUICIDE.

Dr. Wianard, of Indiana, at Law Teather.

---His Self-Destruction at New Orleans---A
Sad Case at Jacksonville, Ill.

Special Dispatch to/The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 14.—Nothing was heard

from Dr. W. M. Wishard, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, until this afterthe Soldiers' Orphans' Home, until this afternoon, when a dispatch was received from the proprietor of the St. James Hotel, New Orleans, saying that the Doctor had committed suicide there. Dr. Wishard was undoubtedly insane, and it is believed had been laboring under mental aberration for a week. Business troubles and fears that he would be legislated out of office by a bill now before the Legislature consolidating the management of penal and benevolent institions, preyed on his mind till it gave way. He was similarly affected in early life over a disastrous business venture. He leaves a wife, who is Matron of the Home, and several children. His remains have been sent for.

Later dispatches from New Orleans state that Dr. Wishard cut his throat in a closet of the hotel at 6 o'clock this morning, leaving a letter stating that the habit of opium-eating had driven him to it. Over \$1,700 of the \$2,000 drawn out of the bank here were found upon his person.

drawn out of the bank here were found upon his person.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 14.—A young man named W. O. Pollard committed suicide at the Central Hospital for the Insane in this city last night, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. He was about 94 years of age and a native of New Hampshire. He came nere about three and a half years ago, and accepted a situation at the hospital. He had read medicine somewhat, and was soon placed in the medical dispensary and employed as third assistant physician. He devoted himself faithfully to his profession, and was a very useful and promising young man. He left a note saying that he had been suffering great mental anguish for two or three months, but none of his most intimate friends have even a suspicion of rhat he alluded to, as he has been in the best of health and spirits. He has a brother, E. C. Pollard, in the Insane Hospital at Oshkosh, Wis.

INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

INCLAND BILLS OF EACHANDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 14.—In a suit brought on a note given at Kendallville in 1870, and assigned to a plaintiff, Judge Gresham, of the buited States Court, made an important ruling of a law Congress, approved March 13, 1875 (Statutes at Large, 470). The note was not payable at any bank which, by a law of the payable at any bank, which, by a law of the State, makes notes alone negotiable as inland bills of exchange. Judge Gresham held that unless a note is made payable to order or bearer at a particular bank in this State, it cannot be said to possess all the privilege or immunities of a note negotiable according to law. The Merchant statute of Anne has generally been adopted in this county, but it has never been adopted in this State. Judge Drummond concurred in the opinion. payable at any curred in the opinion.

PORTAGE LAKE CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 14.—Litigation over the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship-Canal is about to close, as a decree looking thereto is being drawn up, and will probably receive Judge being drawn up, and will probably receive Judge Emmons' signature this week. Under this decree the canal and all appurtenances and franchises are to be sold at a foreclosure sale, and will be bid in by Trustees selected for that purpose. This sale will dispose of all other claims against the company, and the Trustees, having a clear title, will in turn sell to a company of English capitalists. Under this arrangement it is said the bondholders will receive a pro rata dividend. The basis of distribution, however, is not yet clearly known.

SALE OF A TELEGRAPH-LINE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 12.—At the annual meeting of the Grinnell & Montezuma Tele-graph Company, held at Grinnell on the 5th nst., it was decided to sell out to the Western inst., it was decided to sell out to the Western Union. The following Directors were elected: A. R. Switt, Chicago; H. H. Matiock, Davenport; George M. Christian, Grinnell. The Directors met and elected the following officers: President, George M. Christian; Secretary, A. R. Swift, Chicago; Treasurer, Anson B. Stager, Chicago. The line is a good one. After deducting expenses for 1876, a dividend of 10 per cent was declared and paid to the stockholders.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 14.—Of Mr. Wishard's mysterious disappearance at Indianapolis, Mr. Hill, his partner in this city, says he has no idea, except that possibly his mind was deranged. He contradicts the statement telegraphed from Indianapolis that the firm is financially embarrassed, and says they are prepared to meet all demands.

"Some short time ago," says Iron, "there was a rumor that the little island of Heligoland was about to be claimed as an integral portion of the 'Great German Fatherland;' but the Heligolanders appear to be perfectly satisfied with their present political connection, and the rumor died away. If, however, the Germans have any intensions in that direction, the sooner, apparently, they shake off their national habit of procrastination the better. For Heligoland seems to be vanishing off the face of the earth, and that not slowly, as things go. It is now less than a mile in superficial extent, but in 1649 it was four miles in circumference, in 1800 forty-five miles, and in 800, 12 miles. At this rate it will soon be useless to any nation, except perhaps to the Dutch, before whose energy and industry the sea itself rolls back. The encroachment of the sea, which is thus sending Heligoland the way of the islands which formed the Fristan Architelago, has been, we are told, effected almost entirely in one direction, that is, from the northeast, the island having lost only one mile on the opposite side from the date of the earliest records, to be accounted for no doubt by the set of the currents and the direction of the prevailing winds."

Riding Down a Mountain on as Avalanche.

but was ble to extricate himself. Capt, Ke
the other partner, was unharmed, and immes
ately ran over to the Centennial Mine for he
with which he returned in twenty or thi
minutes; but Davis, by mere accident,
found and extricated the body of Hodgson
fore help arrived. Life was extinct when
body was found, and, from the bruises, it
thought his neck was broken, and that he
killed by striking against a rock or tree in
descent,

AMERICA AND ENGLAND

Their Relation to Each Other—The Intercourse Between the Two Countries—The
Laws of Supply and Demand.

London Times, Jan. 37.

Our intercourse with America has become so
enormous, and it has led to changes which are
now so essentially parts of our every-day life,
that we can hardly realize the rapidity with
which it has sprung up, or the comparatively
small limits within which, at a very recent date,
it was confined. The survey of Atlantic traffic
which we published yesterday, though it goes
back no farther than to a period which most of
our readers will remember personally, yet
seems to be dealing with a state of things which
has already receded into the dim distance.
When we read of the first attempt at establishing direct steam communication between Liverpool and New York, it is only by an effort that
we remind ourselves of the lateness of the date
at which the as yet doubtful project was ventured upon. Of the measure of success which
has followed it, the state of modern Liverped
is sufficient witness. That it should not yet be
forty years since the first malls were conveyed
to America by a regular service of steam vessels, and that the wants of the time were satisfied by a contract for only one vessel in a fortnight, are equally facts which it is difficult for
us to bring home to ourselves, or to estimate at
their proper meaning. America has now become in a very real sense a part of our own
country. Ships from a dozen of our ports are
saling thither every day and almost every tide.
We visit it for a holiday excursion, and receive
a message from it in the course of a few minutes. Half a century ago it was connected with
us only by an occasional and uncertain link, and
the passage from the one shore to the other was
an adventure which few on either side had the
boldfiess or energy to encounter. We must
consider the interval of time strictly, and without reference to the events which have happened in it, if we are to keep it within its proper
measure.

consider the interval of time strictly, and without reference to the events which have happened in it, if we are to keep it within its proper measure.

Wonderful as the growth of our intercourse with America has been, it has been in every sense unforced and natural. The circumstances of England and America made each necessary to the other. On one side of the Atlantic were broad fertile lands, untilled and unoccupied, and rich beyond belief with every description of native wealth. The one thing needed to turn all these advantages to account and to supply the world from their teeming, inexhaustible store was a sufficiency of human labor, and this was a commodity which the United Kingdom possessed, or seemed to possess, in superfluous abundance. Population, from whatever cause, had increased with us inster than the means of subsistence, and we were glad to find an outlet for some portion of it. The food-producing powers of our little island appeared already to have been taxed to the uttermost, and we had to look elsewhere for the means of filling the new mouths which were only too certain to arrive. Between two such countries, which seemed thus made for one another, intercourse could not help growing. The thousands of miles of sea that lay between them were indeed a sad obstacle, but even this vanished before the discovery of the steam-engine and its application to naval use. The same cause, too, contributed very powerfully to intensify the importance of the connection it thus helped to promote. The growth of our manufactures under the new influence of steam raised a demand for American raw produce, while America was not less in want of finished manufactured goods, which she had no leisure to prepare for herself. The division of labor was thus perfect, and, marked out as it was by natural lines which could not be obliterated, both countries would have done well to have acquiexed in it without a struggle. It was long, however, obstructed on both sides by the artificial barriers of a protective system. England did h

now to furnish a cargo in the opposite direction. The Americans do not want unmanufactured fron. They practically refuse to admit hardware or manufactured goods. The vessels which we send out to fetch corn are thus compelled to load themselves with something else on their outward voyage. Salt haspens to be the one thing they can carry, and they carry it accordingly, and they do so, as might be expected, at merely nominal rates. The consequence, of course, is that the steamers in the American trade must either be content with something like half profits or must make up for logs in one direction by higher rates in the other. The selling price of provisions from America is thus above what it ought to be, and the supply is of course less. Both countries are sufferers, and, so far, without even the semblance of a gain be either of them. Atlantic traffic is sustained, in fact, just now by hope, and, though sthere are no signs even so of its failing off, it is clear that we can form no notion of the propertions it might attain on less chameleon-like fare.

As far as there has been any actual decrease of intercourse between the United Kingdom and America it has been due to causes which we need not regret. If there are fewer emigrans mow than there used to be, it is because emigrantion has done its work thoroughly, and has pretity well equalized the wages of labor in the two hemispheres. At one time there were starving millions seeking an exit from our Western ports, and bouring across the Atlantic at every chance that was given them. There was certainly briskness enough in such a movement, but we may prefer our present stagmation and the home progress that has been the cause of it. If we ask which country has been the greatest gainer by the process while it lasted, the question must be answered unhesitatingly in our own favor. Emigration has been for our people a matter of life and death. Hundreds of thousands who would have starved at home have gone on to congratulate herself upon her share in the transaction. She has

GALENA, Ill., Feb. 14.—Coleman, Drum & Co., proprietors of the extensive chair factory and furniture establishment in this city, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors, and placed their effects in the hands of an Assignee this morning. The trade of the house extends as far west as Denver.

delights of country life, and its accompanies of health and peace of mind. But body and in require the help of regular habits and clea habits. Why not, then, sing the praises of B. Babbitt's toilet soap? The purest of all to soaps, for none but the finest vegetable oils en into it, and exhaling a delicate violet odor, t natural scent of its materials, it needs only to tried to become a household recently.

RADWAYS

From One to Twenty Minut

NOT ONE HOUR Any One Suffer with Pain. RADWAY'S

READY RELIEF

Cure for Every Pain It was the First and is the

Only Pain Remedy That instantly stops the most exeruciating Pales an inflammations, and cures congestions, whether et a Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands of our or a pull of the stops. IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES

RADWAY'S READY RELIE Afford Instant Ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflamtion of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarri, Influenza, Headache, Toothack, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chilla, Ague Chills, Chiliblains, and Frost Bladder.

DR. RADWAY'S

Flosh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free them from all of the above named disorders. Principles of the per box. Sold by Druggista.

Of Ten Years' Growth Oured by

ANN ARDOR, Dec 27, 1873.—Dr. Rabwat: the others may be benefited, I make this stamment: I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the distances. I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the distances of the place without any benefit. It was graving as an inplicity that I could not have life the stamment of the place without any benefit. It was graving as an inplicity that I could not have life much longs. I friend of mine induced me to try Radway? he deliberation, I tried them. Dut I maily, after made deliberation, I tried them. Dut I maily, after made the Pills, and two boxes of the Resistent without any apparent homes. I determined to prove the I made in the work of the Resistent of the Reservation of the could be the country of the co

This may certify that Mrs. Bibbins, who make above certificate, is, and has been for many ran, will known to us, and the facts therein sated are accepted in an understably correct. Any one who knows is bibbins will believe her statement. D. COCKES, (Signed)

MARY COCKES, BENJ. D. COCKE MARY COCKER MARY B. FORD

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

For the Cure of all Chronic Discass, Scratch Syphilitie, Hereditary or Cantagion, be seated in the Lungs or Stamach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitlating the Flats. Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gianduin swell Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Sylvia complaints, Bleeding of the Long, Dyspecial, Microsoft, Bleeding of the Long, Dyspecial, Microsoft, Bleeding, Tumors, Williams, Tumors, Williams, Tumors, Microsoft, Bleeding, Lipid Children, Bleeding, Children, Bleeding, Children, Bleeding, Children, Bleeding, Children, Bleeding, etc., PRICE, 31 PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N. L.

Read "False and True."

GOOD BUY

And the Way in Wi

Together with Some ? tions on the Subject

The Concentrated Wisdom of perts-Remarks by John

The Northwestern Dairym and adjoining and the to the proceedings, and the the reading of instructive reussion of them, and the training the Convention was called dent favill, and Mr. N. J. water, Wis., concluded "Grasses Requisite for the

of the Western Rural, on the latter had prepared a pape elaimed Grass as King, as groved it. The distinction a cotton by some, and for corraceptre belonged to grass. largest orders in the vege found in almost every cound in almost every sceptire belonged to grass.
largest orders in the verge
was found in almost every cand was of the first impos
especially to all animals of order. The production of
mastic animals depended or
description of the various
showed their nutritive quasettlement of Illinois, Wisc
was not unusual to find boo
of the most excellent quathe milk of cows which, dison, never tasted other
which were indigenous to
prairie. But that stat
bassed away, and the
upon them to give
to grasses and pastures in
of the West. He suggest
down a pasture if was
much larger variety than w
and to note the habits and gi
to Herds, grass was general
first in the list of meadow g
try. Orchard grass stood
list of pasture grasses in st
or Herds, grass was general
first in the list of meadow g
try. Orchard grass ses in st
or Herds, grass was g
much neglected in America,
some account of its nutritives. Red top and ther graties. Red top and ther graties. Red top and ther graties. Red top and ther grapation. He suggested a trial
pasture, and brought tes
good qualities for the dairy.
After some discussion of
the Convention listened to:
"BBST PBOCESS FOR THE
"TIE BUTTER.

the Convention instead of the Best Process For The Surri in which J. H. Wanzer, of I described his mode of ma butter could not be made fraid, and the impurities of from bad pasturing would a Cleanliness was urged, as temperature, churning and The speaker answered seviatority, and finally state really essential for raising milk for cheese-making purgave his observations and butter-making business, and tained a half-pound more bamount of milk taken from the milk was at a temperation when milk was at a temperation and said when that was donoward making fine butter George E. Brown, of Eigithe "Best breeds of cows fand favored the Holstein qualities he described at let A Committee on Dairy Enointed, consisting of C. C. and C. H. Wilder and J. H. "The Relative Advantage Winter Dairying" was difference would be die of a cow fed on poor hay, best, early-cut clover.

James Kellogge, of Ken Hungarian hay as the best tried it, and found it of gre The Convention took ar its discussions at 1:30 o'clow "The Associars systems systems.

"THE ASSOCIATED SYSTEM ING:
Their Relative Advantages ject for consideration, and Woodstock, Ill., introduced favored the associated system.
Dr. Stone, of Eigin, asset dairyman should be a stude and enlarged upon its advantant of the Northwestern dairie the associated system, and employment of experience.
D. G. Eldridge, of Eols, experiences in cheese-mak the knowledge he had obtations. The special advantroad rates, and quality of putable to the associated system. C. C. Buell and Capt. veteran in the dairy bus views from the previous splayor of the private system quality of products.
Essolutions of respect to late Robert W. Stewart, passed.

M. H. Thompson. Secret

M. H. Thompson, Secret Dairymen's Association, it ion, which was adopted, p system of collecting dairy on motion of Hiram Smit the prize furid should be k general treasnry fund.

Dr. Stone moved, and curred, that a committee or raise funds for premiums, will be announced before tings.

will be announced before to ings.

"MARKETING DAIR Relations of Dealer to Project of a paper by A. H. Be showed that it was necessand the dealer to keep up tations, and urged upon hortance of square-dealingtions.

Charles Baltz, of Chicas the same theme. He desir the great mart for dairy programmer to have the Englishman or the Eastern man. He clowations on the relations of dairy business with those products, and counseled in dealing.

The Hon. William Patter same topic, and the same topic, and the same topic, and for the dairy system of drainage.

The Hon. John when the same topic, and for the dairy system of drainage.

The Hon. John when the being present, was called plause, came forward and vention. He said he was no honor accorded him. He is where there was much talk and a great deal was nothing the tarmers met there was business det to the farmers' business

where there was much talk and a great deal was nothing farmers met there was bussed to the tarmers' business when they met they alone were dairymen; he was no raiser. It was greatly to be quality of milking-cows was body should ask him when best stock for milking, him. If a man said that of better thus another, he dwas talking about he was w.) raised Durhams. He milker among his stock, an poor man's farm and find ed was good milkers, and at lie experience of another gland, he urged then ful in the selection the cow. If they were go business, go for milkers, and sepanker referred to the cele known as Alderneys, and sepanker referred to the cele known as Alderneys, and sepanker referred to the cole known as Alderneys, and sepanker referred to the cele known as Alderneys, and sepanker referred to the cele known as Alderneys, and sepanker they must take care. He had often taken a cow put a Durham calf with great stock-miser, had asid substance of a good cow well. Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvan

AY'S READY BELIEF.

the Worst Pains in to Twenty Minutes.

ONE HOUR this Advertisement Need ne Suffer with Pain.

WAY'S EADY RELIEF r Every Pain.

the First and is the Pain Remedy os the mose excructating Pains, allars d cures consections, whether of the Bowels, or other giands or organs, by E TO TWENTY MINUTES.

'S READY RELIE WILL Instant Ease.

of the Kidneys, Inflamma-ladder, Inflammation of the ladder, Inflammation of the lumps, Congestion of the Sore Threat, Difficult ag. Palpitation of Heart, Hysterics, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Headache, Toothache, Rheumstism, Cold Chills, Chillblains, and Frost Bites

of the Ready Relief to the parter a haif atumbler of water will, in a continue of Crampa, Palma, Sour Stomach, esdache, blarrhees, Dysentery, Coweis, and all internet, Dysentery, coweis, and all internet, always carry a bottle of RADWAYS with them. A few drops in water will pains from change of water, A is Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

and AGUE

RADWAY'S

drugs.

following symptoms resulting from restive Organs:

and Piles, Fuliness of the Blood in fight 85 munices of the Blood in fight 85 munices of the Blood in fight 85 munices of Weight in the Stomach, king or Flutterings in the Pit of the go of the Head, Hurried and Difficultings at the Heart. Choking or Sufficient in a Lying Posture, Diamost of the Heart. The Stomach was a fine state of the Heart Stomach and Lying Posture in the Stockets of Flushes of Heat, Burning to the Stockets a Flushes of Heat, Burning to the DWAY'S PILLS will free the speabove named disorders. Price, 25 by Druggista.

ars' Growth Cured by AY'S REMEDIES

varian Tumer in the Ovaries wels for Ten Years. 27, 1873.—Dr. Radway: That ad, I make this statement: I make this statement:
a Tumor in the Ovaries and Bowried the best physicians of this
at. It was srowing at such rat have lived much longer,
me to try Radway's Remedies,
them, but finally, after much in them, but finally, after much ham. less of the Resolvent, two boxes of the Relief. I used these beneft. I determined to persemore bottles of the Resolvent two boxes of the Pills. Before they wenty-five pounds, he medicine until I was sure that I took the medicine about are that time lost forty-five pounds, and my heart is full of grattode my deep affiction. To you, sir, audicine, I feel deeply indicated it may be as much of a blessing to me.

MRS. E. C. BIBBINS. at Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the and has been for many years, well hacts therein stated are undoubt-prrect. Any one who knows Mrs-tratstement Ment TRENJ. D. COCKER, MARY B. POND, B. B. POND.

ADWAY'S BLOOD PURIFIER,

Scrofais, Glanduler Swellings, ancerous Affections, Syphilitic of the Lung, Dyspopsis, water Thic Swellings, Tumors, Uncert, s, Moreuria Diseases, Female by, Bickets, Sait Rheum, Bron-keiney, Biolaier, Liver Com-it Per BOTTLE.

10., 32 Warren-st., N. Y.

alse and True."

and the Way in Which to Make

Together with Some Timely Observations on the Subject of Cheese.

GOOD BUTTER.

The Concentrated Wisdom of a Convention of Ex-

The Northwestern Dairymen's Association reand its sessions in Greenchaum's Hall, on pith sease, yesterday morning at f0 o'clock, he srival of a number of darymen from that ning States gave an increased interest proceedings, and 'the day was spent in eading of instructive papers and the dis-on of them, and the transaction of business. The Convention was called to order by Presi-amt farill, and Mr. N. J. Burdick, of Whitewater, Wis., concluded his discussion on Grasses Requisite for the Dairy." He was followed by THOMAS H. GLENN,

of the Western Rural, on the same subject. The latter had prepared a paper, in which he pro-claimed Grass as King, and said the figures proved it. The distinction might be claimed for cotton by some, and for corn by others, but the tre belonged to grass. It was one of the septre belonged to grass. It was one of the largest orders in the vegetable kingdom, and was found in almost every quarter of the globe, and was of the first importance to man, and specially to all animals of the graminivorous order. The production of our most useful domestic animals depended on grass. He gave a description of the various kinds of grass, and hoved their nutritive qualities. In the early, settlement of Illinois, Wisconsin, and lowa, it was not unusual to find both butter and cheese of the most excellent quality produced from the milk of cows which, during the entire season, never tasted other grasses than those which were indigenous to the uplands of the pairle. But that state of things had passed away, and the necessity was upon them to give more attention to grasses and pastures in all the dairy regions of the West. He suggested that in seeding down a pasture it was advisable to select a much larger variety than was ordinarily sown, and to note the habits and growth of each kind. In that way the comparative value of the different orders in the vegetable kingdom, and mode note the habits and growth of each kind. In that way the comparative value of the different kinds, their adaptation to soil and climate, a well as other points, might be ascertained. Kenucky blue-grass stood at the head of the list of pasture grasses in the West. Timothy, or Herds, grass was generally placed among the first in the list of mead or grasses in this county. Orchard grass was a variety which was too much neglected in America, and Mr. Glenn gave some account of its nutritive and other qualities. Red top and other grasses received attention. He surgested a trial of lucerne for the pature, and brought testimony to show its god qualities for the dairy.

After some discussion of the grass subject, the Convention listened to discourses on the "HEST PROCESS FOR THE MANGFACTURE OF FINE BUTTER,"

After some discussion of the grass subject, as convention listened to discourses on the "BEST PROCESS FOR THE MANEFACTURE OF FINE BUTTER," is which J. H. Wanzer, of Eligin, took part, and described his mode of making butter. Good butter could not be made from impure milk, he said, and the impurities derived by the cow from bad pasturing would appear in the butter. Cleanliness was urged, as well as care in the temperature, churning and washing cautioned. The speaker answered several questions satisfactorily, and intally stated that heat was not really essential for raising cream, and it ruined milk for cheese-making purposes.

PRESIDENT FAVILL.

Save his observations and experiences in the butter-making business, and said he had obtained a half-pound more butter from the same amount of milk taken from twelve cows when it milk was at a temperature of 40 degrees that when at 62 degrees.

Mr. Eldridge urged good feeding and milking, and said when that was done the principal step toward making fine butter was taken.

George E. Brown, of Elgin, read a paper on the "Best breeds of cows for dairy purposes," and favored the Holstein cattle, whose good qualities he described at length.

A Committee on Dairy Experiments was appointed, consisting of C. C. Buell as Chairman, and C. H. Wilder and J. H. Wanzer.

"The Relative Advantages of Summer and Winter Dairying" was discussed by Lemuel Booth, of Salem, Wis., who favored winter as the test season for butter-making.

J. Boies, of Marengo, Ill., urged the use of pure milk, and esaid good butter could not be made from milk set in water. He approved of a temperature of 60 degrees. He thought a difference would be discovered in the milk of a ow fed on poor hay, and one fed on the best, early-cut clover.

James Kellogg, of Kenosha, recommended Rungarian hay as the best for cattle. He had tried it, and found it of great merit.

The Convention took a recess, and resumed it discussions at 1:30 o'clock.

"The Relative Advantages," was the next sub-

superiors of 0 degrees. He thought of a important of 0 degrees. He thought of any field on poor lay, and one fed on the best of cattle. He had the state of the commended flaggrain may as the best for cattle. He had the state of the commended flaggrain may as the best for cattle. He had the state of the commended flaggrain may as the best for cattle. He had the state of the commended flaggrain may as the best for cattle. He had the state of the commended flaggrain may be stated for the commended flaggrain may be a stated flaggrain may be stated for the commended flaggrain may be stated for the stated flaggrain may be stated for the stated flaggrain may be stated flaggrain may be stated for the state of the primary stated flaggrain may be stated for the state of the primary stated flaggrain may be stated for the state of the primary stated flaggrain may be stated for the state of the primary stated flaggrain may be stated for the state of the primary stated flaggrain may be stated for the state of the primary stated flaggrain may be stated flaggrain may be stated for the state of the primary stated flaggrain may be stated for the state of the primary stated flaggrain may be stated flaggrain may mitions on the relations of the persons in the dairy business with those who handled their products, and counseled fairness and honorable dealing.

The Hon. William Patton, of Sandwich, Ill., save some practical experiences on drainage, which proved interesting to his hearers.

Judge Turner, of Crown Point, Ind., made an address on the same topic, and furnished some tood hints for the dairyman as to the best system of drainage.

FIRE HON. JOHN WENTWORTH, being present, was called for, and, amidst applause, came forward and addressed the. Convention. He said he was much obliged for the honor accorded him. He had lived in the city, where there was much talk, and it was cheap, and a great deal was nothing but talk. When farmers met there was business. None attendal to the farmers' business but themselves, and when they met they alone should talk. They ware dairymen; he was not; he was a cattle-raiser. It was greatly to be regretted that the quality of milking-cows was so inferior. If any-body should ask him where he could get the best stock for 'milking, he could not tell him. If a man said that one kind of cattle was better than another, he did not know what he was talking about; he was a humbug. He (Mr. M.) raised Durhams. He could pick out a good milker among his stock, and he could go on any poor ham's farm and find one. What they wanted was good milkers, and nothing else. The speaker reterred to the celebrated breed of cattle man as a day of the built as he cow. If they were going into the milking basiness, go for milkers, and nothing else. The speaker reterred to the celebrated breed of cattle hown as Alderneys, and said they were brought sount by poor people. A British officer had alone no home from its native island with him be England, and then they were introduced in his country. If they wanted to have milking-tows they must take care of them themselves. He had often taken a cow from the prairie and but a Durham calf with her. George Vall, a rest stock-raiser, had said that the sum and substance of a goo

they could talk about their full-blood cattle, but a good milker was evidence of good etock. He had not been at a fair where a premium had been awarded for the best milker, and for the cow that gave the best milk for butter. He bid them Godsposed in their efforts, and then retired amid the plaudits of the audience.

W. C. White, of Kenosha, Wis., indorsed Mr. Wentworthe remarks as regards good milch-scows, and urged eare in their feeding, etc.

PHRMIUMS AND EXPRIMENTS.

C. C. Buell, of Rock Falls, Ill., from the Committee on Premiums and Experiments, reported as follows:

Your Committee, appointed to consider and report on the feasibility of instituting a series of dairy experiments for 1877, would respectfully report that they would approve of a trial in this direction, and would submit the following experiments for consideration:

No. 1—Cheese: Two or more cheese to be made from the same card, but to be subjected to different influences, with a view of determining the proper temperature of the curing-room, the different influences all to be particularly detailed.

No. 2—Butter: Trial of keeping qualities of different samples of liter, under same conditions: butter to be from dairies and creameries, to be manufactured at the same date, salted with the same kind of salt, and mode of manufacturing to be stated, to be kept in the same kind of packages, and subjected to the same influences, as to storage, temperature, etc., all to be particularly detailed.

No. 3—Butter: Trial of keeping qualities of butter, under dissimilar conditions. Butter to be of same churning, salted with same kind of salt; mode of manufacture to be stated; to be subjected to different influences as to place of storage, temperature, etc.; all to be particularly detailed.

No. 3—Butter: Trial of keeping qualities of different kinds of cattle, thoroughored and common, weight and condition of each to be stated; feed of each, both kind and quality, weight of yield of butter ready for the market; quality of butter, etc.; all to be particularly d

weight and condition of each to be stated; feed of each, both kind and quality, weight of yield of milk; per cent of cream; amount of yield of butter ready for the market; quality of butter, etc.; all to be particularly detailed.

The report was adopted.

"FERTILIZERS"

was the subject of a paper by L. W. Sheldon, of Union, Ili. It was thirty-live years since he came to the West, and he found that the decayed vegetable matter, with an occasional top-dressing of ashes from prairie fires, was the greatest fertilizer. After recommending various kinds of fertilizers, he concluded by advising the dairymen to use all the manures they had in a liberal manner.

C. F. Dexter, of Chicago, was called upon to open the discussion on the "Keeping Qualities of Butter; How to Secure Them." He said the practical fact was, that they must make fresh butter; the great trade centres demanded it, and as we were an extravagant race we would have it. The practice of winter darying to which they were approaching would solve the question to some extent, but they must manage to keep fresh butter, and keep it on the market. Some one with money must carry the surplus make of butter and carry it through the summer, if the dairymen could not do it. He advised the dairymen to diffuse the salt uniformly through the butter in packing, and it should be done immediately, and the butter worked a little after the salting.

The President amounced that there would be no evening meeting, and alterward declared the Convention adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock, when the question of securing the keeping qualities of butter will be further discussed. Other subjects will also be talked upon, and the business of the Association wound up with the afternoon meeting.

Belleville, Feb. 14.—The Ontario Dairymen's Association commenced its tenth annual Convention here to-day. Most of the dairymen in Ontario and a number from the United States are present. Prof. Bell delivered the annual address. He said the position of Canadian choese at the Centennial ha

GREENBACKERS AND SPECIE-PAYMENTS. To the Editor of The Tribute.

Cutcaco, Feb. 12.—As I am the person who introduced the anti-resumption resolutions which were adopted by the Greenbackers' meeting last Thursday night, I feel like saying a few words through THE TRIBUNE on account of your editoria of Saturday, headed "The Greenbackers' Mis-

to be abandoned. The old man was a great favorite of the Prince of Wales, who always made it a point to have a chat with him on Sundays. But the Prince carried his consideration further, for among those who visited the Keeper of the Seals at the last was the heir to the British Throne. Can as much be said of other Keepers of the Seals!

CURRENT GOSSIP.

BABY'S VALENTINE. Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.
There's a little rosebud
in our garden grows.
Blooms through all the Sommer.
And through Winter's snows;
Walks, does little rosebud;
Talks, does little rosebud.
Chirps full many a word.
Is she then a rosebud,
Or is she a bird?

Yexterday, 'twis rosebud-But no flower's so sweet, From her snowy forchead To her tiny feet. Sings. does little birdling; Wings. has little birdling. Oftentines we fear, Angels seem so near To our birdle dear.

Flower, or bird, or creature That in form and feature Can with her compare!
Sunny hair so carly,
Little teeth so pearly,
Sweetest little girlie;
May the good God's care
Help us keep you here,
To our hearts so dear!

TUPPER AND THE SOUTH. Charleston (S. C.) News and Courter, Feb. 9. The following Ode "to the South" was writ ten last evening by the distinguished author and handed to us for publication: The world has misjudged, mistrusted, malign'd

The world has misjudged, mistrusted, malign'd you.

And should be quick to make honest amends: Let us, then, speak of you just as we find you, Humbly and heartily, cousins and friends!

Let us remember your wrongs and your trials, Slandered and plundered, and crushed to the dust,

Draining adversity's bitterest vials,

Patient in courage and strong in good trusts

You fought for Liberty—rather than Slavery!
Well might you wish to be quit of that ill,
But you were sold to political knavery.
Mesh do by diplomacy's spider-like skill;
And you rejoice to see slavery banished.
While the free servant works well as before.
Conddent, though many fortunes have vanished,
Soon to recover all—rich as of yore!

Doubtless there had been some hardships and Doubtless there had been some hardships and crueities.

Cases exceptional, evil and rare.

But to tell the truth—and truly the jewel 'tis—
Kindliness ruled—as a rule—ev'rywhere!

Servants—if slaves—were your wealth and inheritance.

Born with your children and grown on your ground,
And it was quite as much int rest as merit hence

Still to make friends of dependents all round.

Yes, it is slander to say you oppress'd them.
Does a man squander the prise of his pelf?
Was it not often that he who pusses'd them
Rather was owned by his servants himself?
Caring for all, as in health, so in sickness,
He was their father, their patriarch chief,—
Age's infirmities, infancy's weaknesses,
Leaning on him for repose and relief.

When you went forth in your pluck and your bravery.
Selling for freedom both fortunes and lives, Where was that prophesied outburst of slavery, Wreaking revenge on your children and wives? Nowhere! You left all to servile safe keeping. And this was faithful and true to your trust; Master and servant thus mutually reaping Double reward of the good and the just!

Generous Southernes! I who address you shared with too many belief in your sins;
But I recant it—thus—let me conless you—
Knowledge is victor and everywhere wins;
For I have seen, I have heard, and am sure of it,
You have been slandered and suffering long.
Paying all slavery's cost, and the cure of it,
And the Great World shall repent of its wrong!
MARTIN F. TUPPER.
CHARLESTON, Feb. 8, 1877.

BLUE GLASS. New York Times.

A little sign made of the appropriate material has just been displayed in Park place on which are the appropriate words, "Blue Glass."
"We are selling 1.000 per cent more of this glass than we used to," said a gentleman inside the store. "Everybody wants it, and we have

"Suppose a man should wear blue glass in the crown of his hat?"

"Then he would never have delirium tremens."

"Thank you."

"I meant no offense" (with a blush).

"Where does Gen. Pleasonton buy his glass?"

"I don't know. He doesn't buy it here, but it's all the same in kind. The fact is the effect appears to be wrought by the color, however produced. Blue curtains have a very quieting effect on the nerves of excitable patients. Suppose the sky were all scarlet!"

Inquiries made at other glass stores confirmed the story of this enormous increase in the sale of blue glass. Singularly enough this invention appears, unlike that of the steam-engine and the ocean telegraph, never to have been anticipated by the poets. Tennyson came very near it. He says, in "Mariana in the Moated Grange." "The blue-fly sang i' the pane." If only the exigencies of metre had led the Poet Laureste to write, "The fly sang i' the blue pane," it would have been a marvel of poetic prophecy, and he could still have retained the "the."

A SMALL-POX NURSE. Pittsburg Leader.
Yesterday, on the train which leaves East Liberty, shortly after 11 o'clock, was a rather dilap-idated-looking colored individual, as passenger. No notice was taken of the dusky traveler until the conductor came into the car and stated to an

equaintance:
"See that darkey?"

"See that darkey?"

"Yes."

"Well, he's a small-pox nurse—nursed Balley, who died at Homewood."

The comments were few, but there was an immediate scramble among those seated nearest to the nurse, while the more timid retreated to the platform and held an indignation meeting. This proceeding aroused the ire of the colored person, who took it exceedingly ill that he should beshunned by his fellow-passengers because of his vocation, and he alighted from the car upon its arrival at the depot with 'ill-disguised expressions of disgust.

But he was heard from again. Later in the day it was alleged that while employed at the house of Mr. Balley he had purloined several articles of jeweiry, and, an information having been made against him before Deputy-Mayor Bradley, two minions of the law seized upon the colored person and proceeded in a very unceremonious style to hustle him before the tribunal. When nearing the magnistrate's office a thought occurred to the prisoner, and he suggested that it would not, perhaps, be the correct thing for him to cuter the justice shop.

"Why!" queried one of the officials, giving the prisoner an extra boost.

"Cos I's a small-pox nuss, boss. Dat's why."

Simultaneously with this statement one Constable fell off on one side, while the other dug rapidly away from the other, and the prisoner unexpectedly found himself a free man. Not knowing very well what he was to do under the circumstances the colored person meandered into the office and proceeded to argue his own case with the magistrate in a very friendly and confidential manner. As econ as the justice-dispenser discovered who and what his visitor was he retreated to the back part of the office, and, with an expressive gesture, howied:

howied:

"Git!"

"But, boss, de law's got me whar my har's
short. What are you gwine to do about de short. What are you gwine to do about de case!"
"Git!" shrieked the justice, "and never show up here again."
And the prisoner got.

HIS VALENTINE.

Big English, the bootblack, is not what might be called a boy of beauty, but he is a good boy. His heart is located just right, and it beats just the right number of times per minute. As he yesterday stood in front of a window filled with valentines he was heard to muse:

"Two cents apiece, ch, and comic at that. Well, I'm the boy who has four cents laid away for this occasion, and here goes to make two souls happy."

He entered the store and looked over a large number of valentines, and finally selected one for his mother.

It was printed in seven beautiful colors, and represented a woman holding four children in her arms and rocking three more in a cradle.

"That represents our family in the days gone by, before any of us were able to sell papers or black boots," explained the boy. "Mother and I don't always agree on certain points, and there are days when I don't feel like going home to dinner, but I can rise above partisanship on such an occasion as this."

It took more time to select the next one. It was smaller and neater, and represented a sadfaced girl sitting upon the sad sea shore.

"Is it for your sister?" asked the dealer as he put it in an envelope.

"I—I can't say as it is," replied the boy. "She's kind of a lame girl, you know—tather failed—mother committed elopement—family sort o' disorganized, but she's A I, she is, and I'm kinder lending her my influence till the family somes ap again."

"Case of love, I suppose" said the dealer.

"P-purty near it," laitered the bootblack. "I kinder hang around her house a good deal, and I kinder leed weak and shaky. "Tain't nuthin' to be ashamed of, and I know it, but here comes little Pete, and I want you to tell him that I'm grettin' these valentines on speculation. He hain't got no wealth nor culture, and he'd be mean enough to lacerate my feelings afore a hull crowd." Detroit Free Press.

Big English, the bootblack, is not what might

MME. JULES SIMON.

Mme. Jules Simon, wife of the French Premier, is about to bring an action for libel against the Suffrage Universel, a Bonapartist paper, published at Angouleme. The alleged libel is contained in the following passage:

One day during the seige of Paris (skys an historian) Mme. Jules Simon paid a visit to the Ecole des Sceurs of the Eleventh Arrondissement. While inspecting the school she was accosted by a Sister of Charity, who complained of the cold the little papils had to endure, there being no more wood to burn. Mme. Simon, pointing to a cracinx on the wall, replied, "You say you have no wood? Then take that;" and the crucifix, in obedience to her instructions, was at once taken down, sawn up, and thrown into the stove in her presence.

Mme. Jules Simon claims 20,000 trancs damages. MME. JULES SIMON.

AN EPITAPH. The following is an example of humor affordthe following is all example of numer allowed by a New Jersey graveyard:

Here lies the body of Mary Ann Lowder;
She burst while drinking a seldlitz powder;
Called from this world to her heavenly rest,
She should have waited till it effervesced.

Scene at an Egyptian Railroad Station.

Scene at an Egyptian Railroad Station.

London Saturday Review.

While you sentimentalize, perhaps, watching the strange medley of men and manners from the carriage window, or observing the incongruity of a puffing steam-engine with the sandy desert, the domed mosques, the lofty palms, and the solemn camels, you see a sudden motion of the crowd. It divides, and an open path is made along the platform. Is it some great Pasha, you ask, or a kicking horse, or a funeral! But you forzet for a moment that you are in the East. It is a dervish,

First you see a lofty standard, about as high again as regimental colors, but otherwise very

"We are selling 1.600 per cent more of this glass than we used to," said a gentleman inside the store. "Everybody wants it, and we have been obliged to retail it as an accommodation. Presidents of colleges send for it, the managers of charitable institutions send for it, and ladies send and get it. Sometimes they come themselves. They tell us how large the panes in their windows are, and we sell them the glass cut to the proper size. Some have their whole windows regized with it, and others buy one or two panes and tack them in over the other glass."

"Are you a convert, sir!"

"Oh, yes, we have great confidence in the curative powers of this glass. It's made only in Franch. The cobalt is put in 10 the melt and gives the mazarine blue, but it will be imitated here if this demand for it continues. We hardly know how, much to import, because if this back, but rises nobly from his magnificant here if this since. "Have you any of this 'ree blueg' and the same and with a weak smile all over his sace. "Have you any of this 'ree blueg' and the same and with a weak smile all over his sace. "Have you any of this 'ree blueg' and the proper of the proper of

PARTNERS WANTED.

DARTNER WANTED WITH \$3,000 TO \$5,000, To take half interest in a wholesale cash manufacture ing business; the increase of trade requiring more capital; the goods are staple, and sold only to the wholesale. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 80 and 85 Wabashav. Wabash-av.

DARTNER WANTED—FOR PRIVATE DANCING school doing business of \$60 profit weekly: can be increased; previous experience unnecessary; small capital required. Address C4, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, WITH small capital, in an established business paying already \$50 per week; can be doubled. Call at 312 State. ready \$50 per week; can be doubled. Call at 312 State.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A LIVE MAN
with small capital to invest an equal amount with
myself in a business I have thoroughly investigated.
DUTTON, Nevada Hotels, 9 to 12 a. m.

PABTNERSHIP WANTED—IN SOME WELL-EStabilished business by a gentleman 20 years' experince
in this city; has \$5,000 cash to invest. All communications strictly confidential. Address, with true name,
V 4, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE-BUSINESS PROPERTY ON State-st. for residence property. MYRON L. PEARCE, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE-BOWA FARMING LANDS. PERfect titles, have several thousand scree; want Chicago property.

TO EXCHANGE-BOWA FARMING LANDS. PERfect titles, have several thousand scree; want Chicago property.

TO EXCHANGE-FOR STOCK OF GOODS, OR PERford. Address owner E 37, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE-GOOD. NEAR-BY SUBURBAN To lots for horse and bagg; also paying hotel filled with boarders for city. R. BIGSBY, 132 Lassile-st., Boom 13.

WANTED-\$30,000 STOCK OP DRY GOODS FOR MONTOE-st., basement.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. HANDSOME PARLOR SUIT FOR \$50; ELEGANT chamber suit for \$65; easy chairs reduced from \$25 to \$15, to make room for aiterations. H. T. MAETIN, 154 State-st.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 WEST Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments; low prices; long time.

BEWING MACHINES. POR SALE-SEVERAL LATE IMPROVED Machines, embracing all kinds in the market, at from \$15 to \$35. Money loaned on machines. Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Boom 2, up-stairs.

CITY BEAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-MONROE-ST., NEAR ROBEY. 2-STORY brick with brick baru; offer wanted.

Monroe-at., near Lincoln, 2-story stone front; only

Monroe st., pear Lefferson Park, 23x125, very choice; only \$135 per foot.
Adams-st., very choice and cheap lots.
Winchester-av., A1 cottage; \$3.00.
Sheldon-at., near Washington, 50x150 cheap.
We are offering rare chances for parties wanting houses or choice and cheap lots. See us if you want to buy.

11. OSBORN & SON.
128 LeSalie-st.

FOR SALE-I OWN A BUILDING LOT WORTH \$2,500 on Ellis-av., just south of Douglins-places neighborhood is excellent; within one block of cottage ferove street-car line and Thirty-sith-as. railway station. I will build on this for any responsible purchaser just such a house as he may desire, he to pay one-fifth of the cost of house and lot down, and the balance any time in 3 or 5 years, with interest at 10 per cent. W. S. WALKER, Boom 22 Times Building. time in 3 or 5 years, with interest at 10 per cent. W. S. WALKER, Room 22 Times Building.

FOR SALE - \$4.000 CASH WILL BUY AN \$5.000 for furnished rasidence near Union Fark. This means business. Address or call at 563 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE - EXCEEDINGLY CHEAF FOR CASH (owner going away), ten to offteen brick and stone houses, rented; location excellent. T 35. Tribune.

FOR SALE - \$5.000 WILL PURCHASE ELEGANT 4- story marble-front house, 147 Ashland-av.; \$2.500, 3-story brick, 188 Campbell-av.; terms to suit. Inquirg at 133 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE - \$6.500 WILL PURCHASE ELEGANT 4- on Cicero-court; only \$800; terms easy. Apply at 1031 West Van Burenst. J. L. CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE - OB EXCHANGE - THREE GOOD brick buses, well-rented, on avenue north of Twenty-diffusions, well-rented, well-rented, well-rent

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-A LOT NORTH OF TWENTY-THIRDst. and cast of Walnah-av.. for cash, and must be
low. Address I 17, Tribuno office.

WANTED-COTTAGES ON LEASE ON WEST
Side, to move. No. 21 Exchange Building. TO RENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT-WEAR LINCOLN PARE 7-ROOM brick house, \$20; 10-room marble front, \$37.50; 11-room marble front, \$40; dat of 7 rooms, \$22.90; d rooms, \$12. All with modern improvements. Store in good location very cheap. C. N. HALE, 153 Randoiph.

TO RENT-COMPLETELY FURNISHED, A NEAT. cozy cottage of seven rooms; bath and gas; \$40 per mount. 76 Twenty-afth-st.

TO RENT_ROOMS.

TO RENT-FLAT OF THREE ROOMS, FIRST goor above atore, State-st, near van Buren-st.; \$12 per month. C. S. WALLEI, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.
TO RENT-A PLEASANT SUIT OF FURNISHED room; terms moderate. 161 West Washington-st.
TO RENT-FIVE ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED, suitable for housekeeping; care by the door. 362 Division-st. Division-st.

TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS AT 109
State-st... the stairs, en suite or single, at low figures; day board given in the building at \$4 per week;
recently changed hands.

TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS AT Reduced prices. Aprly at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st.

dolph-st.
TO RENT-A SUITE OF NICELY-FURNISHED
rooms; south front; will rent together or single; in
a desirable location, 237 West Madison-st., opposite
Carson, Pirle & Co. k.
TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS AT 282 WABASHav., to unexceptionable parties only; table board
if desired. If desired.

TO RENT-171 FIFTH-AV., CORNER MONROE-ST.

-Handsomely furnished rooms, south front; one
large own and sulfe.

TO RENT-HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS,
born-st. 85 and 87 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished, single or en suite, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; terms moderate, 72 East van Buren-s.

TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, ETC. Stores.
TO RENT-STORE 150 FEET DEEP, TWO ELEivators, four-atory and basement; very low ront. 39
South Water-st., between Wabsh and Michigan-avs.
TO RENT-STORES, WAREHOUSE, ROOMS, BASEmeat, with steam power, for manufacturing: new
and spiendid light. A. L. BROWN, 250 to 256 Fifth-av. TO RENT-178 STATE-ST., STORE AND 33 ROOMS, above, from March 1, 1877. Inquire at Room 3, 148 Dearborn-st. B. GROSSMAN.

Miscellaneous. Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-HOTEL-FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

This house is chirrely new; attached to a bill lard hall, barn, shed, and sheds, all new, never have been occupied; in viliage of defferson, five and a half mise from city limits on Milwankee-av.; a Macadamized from city flow the largest thoroughtares leading to the City of the largest thoroughtares leading to the City of the house is well adapted for both city and country business. Apply to A. THIELL, 425 West Washington-st., Uhicago, III.

ton-st., Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT-FREE TO MANUFACTURERS—A building 40x100 feet, three stories, nearly new, in one of the best towns, within 25 miles of Chicago, is offered free of rent for manufacturing purposes. J. C. CALDWELL & CO., 121 Dearborn-st. FINANCIAL.

y down unicent tist's, Room 12.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND GOOD for any are in every essential the perfect planos of the age.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and planos without removal, Miss. PEABODY.

J. C. BOND. 91 Washington-st., Rooms 13 and 15.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and in true longer than any planos without removal. Miss. PEABODY.

J. C. BOND. 91 Washington-st., Rooms 13 and 15.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and 15.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and 15.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and 15.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and 15.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and 15.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and 15.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and 15.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and 15.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BROWNED AND UNIMARY AND TO BE AND TO A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randoiph-st., bar Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1884.

C. COLE & CO., 144 DEARBORN-ST., HAVE money to loss at 8 and 9 per cent, three or five years; one sum of \$4,000, and \$3,500.

M. go property and improved fiftras near Chicago.

IN W. MAISH & CO., 94 Washington-8.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 7 AND 8 PER CENT, ALSO
AVERY, & CO., 193 Labsile-8.

AVERY, & CO., 193 Labsile-8. AVERY, & CO., 150 LaSalle-at.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROP
MORTY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROP
MORTY TO LOAN TO SUIT. Apply at UNION TRUS
CO., 138 South Clark-st.

TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT AT 8 AND 9 PE
JACKSON, 33 Portland Block, 107 Dearborn-et. \$5.500 and UPWARDS TO LOAN ON COOK \$5.500 and UPWARDS TO LOAN ON COOK \$5.500 county real estate at 9 per cent. WALTER BUTLER, Room 27 Portland Block, 107 Dearborn-st. \$1.500 in ONE SUM TO LOAN FOR 3 YEARS \$1.500 on improved real estate in the city, for a client. JOHN C. WALLIS, Attorney, 118 LaSalie-st. client. JOHN C. WALLIS, Attorney, 116 Lasalie-st.

\$\Phi 3.000 WANTED-AN ACTIVE MAN WITH \$\Phi 3.000 from \$1.000 to \$3.000 in cash and property to take charge of store in New York; \$6,000 per annum. T \$63, fribune office.

\$\Phi 5.000 TO \$6,500 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM ON Chience improved real estate at \$ per cent, WALTER BUTLER, 27 Portland Block, 107-Dearborn-\$4.

\$\Phi 100.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$5,000 and upwards at \$ and 9 per cent, on first chase accurities, for five years. SHUFELDT & WESTOVER, Attorneys, 162 Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT — ELEGANTLY-FURNISHfor with carpet. etc.

21 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE;
restaurant commutation tickets. 21 meals for \$4. restaurant commutation tickets. 21 meals for \$4.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—
TO Board for ladies or gentlemen, \$4 to \$5 per week,
with use of plano.

281 MicHigAN-AV., A PLEASANT SUITE OF
three rooms, for gentlemen.

806 MoBASH-AV.—TWO BOOMS ON FIRST
1151 WABASH-AV.—TWO BOOMS ON FIRST
3115. Also single room with board; in good
house, fine location; satisfactory rates.

12 S. SANGAMON-ST., NICELY FURNISHED front room, with board for two. Terms moderate 12 front room, with board for two. Terms moderate.
28 NORTH THROOP.ST.—A PARLOE AND BEDroom, with board, to two gentlemes.
98 Note warm rooms for two couples, with board:
all comforts and conveniences.
314 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS EN
References.
356 W. RANDOLPH-ST., FRONT ROOM AND
board for lady and gentleman or two gentlemen. in English private family; price very moderate. Mevada Hotels.

Nevada Hotels.

\$1.50 per day.

OT. CLAIR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE

Palmer House—Good rooms, \$2.50 to \$3 a week, suitable for two, with or without sound: by the day, 50 cents to \$1.

MISCELLANEOUS

MILCASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, CARACL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, CARACL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, CARACL CAST CONTROL OF CLOTHING, CARACL CAST CONTROL OF CAST CONTROL

L'ESCANT MINK SETS REDUCED IN PHICE
L'ESCANT SOI 625.

FILE SOI SASHELLANE SET L'ESCANT SOI SES

THE TOLL-GATE! PRIZE PHICTURE SENT FREE!
An ingenious gem: Fifty objects to find! Address,
with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffaio, N. T.

THUE FORTOR OF A NEWSPAPER (COUNTRY with stamp, E. C. ABBET, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE EDITOR OF A NEWSPAPER (COUNTRY preferred) desiring a local editor of experience and shifts, please address R o B. Tribuns office.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCH DOG. NEWPOUND—S, Commercial Building, to-day, between 4 and 4:30 o'clock p. ms.

WANTED—SCHOOL CHILDREN TO CALL AT ABBOTTS, 180 State-4t., and get 10 patent machine pocket portraits for 30 cents; something new.

Bookkeepers. Clerks. etc.

WANTED-DRY GOODS SALESMAN-TOUNG
man: must be a good saleman and stockkeeper.
one from country preferred. Address DBY GOODS,
BOX 2003, Bookkynd. III. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN retail boot and shoe business. Address I 12, Trib-

WANTED-A FIRST CLASS SIGN PAINTER also, calciminers and painters. 110 East Mongoe WANTED-THIS MORNING, FIRST-CLASS CAR. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS PAINTER AT NEW County Hospital this morning. P. J. SEXTON.

WANTED-TWO COMPOSITORS: GOOD WAGES and steady pay. 62 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED-THREE DRAFTSMEN. CALLEARLY today, being tools also agents, G. W. FOSTER & CO., 133 East Madison-st. third floor. Employment Agencies.

WANTED-25 RAILROAD LABORERS; LEAVE to night; fare furnished; also 3 farm hands. R. P. CHRISTIAN, 268 South Water-st., Room 2, up-

Miscellancous.

WANTED-1,000 AGENTS AT ONCE TO SELL A new 30-cent srticle; families will want from one to six each; profits good; particulars free. Address D. CHAMBERLIN, BOX 28:2, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED-AGENTS TO SELL A NEW ARTICLE that is universally acknowledged by the principal dairy and miscement and in the country at the best they have ever used; 50 per cent of sales will be given to recling tower and country rights also. H. MORE, 531 Warren-av.

SI WATED-ANY NUMBER OF INTELLIGENT

WANTED—ANY NUMBER OF INTELLIGENT INTELLIGE

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.
WANTED-FOR GENERAL HOPSEWORK. GERman of Swede girl, at 302 Walnut-st. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY, AT 1002 INDIANAav., girl for general bousework. None without
good city reference need apply.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 363 West Baroe-st. Work. Apply at 363 West. marco-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL for plain cooking, washing, and froning. Good wages. Must have references. Apply at 564 Carket.

LYANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, NEAT WEST OF GENERAL BOOK and BAURITESS. Apply 36 once at 46 South Peoris-st. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; a steady place for a good girl. Apply at 173 East Twenty-first-st. WANTED A GOOD WOMAN TO COOK IN A restaurant; one who understands the business; none other need apply. Inquire at 220 State-st., in WANTED-A GOOD COOK AND SECOND GIRL for a boarding-house. Apply at 76 Van Suren-st.,

WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; good washer, ironer, and cook, German or Swede, for small American family, 1155 Michigan-av. WANTED-SHIRT IRONERS: PRICE PAID, \$1.50
per dozen; none but first-class frozers need apply.
WILSON BROS., 67 Washington-st.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC LADY OF PREASING address for a first-class business in Chicago. Best of references required. Apply to MRS. DIBBLE, Room 2, bascument office, 164 Washington-5. WANTED-A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO DO general office work. Address in own hand writing, stating salary, reference, etc., A 14, Tribune office

MUSICAL.

A TENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING second-hand planos:

4275 will buy a 74-octave square grand Hallett, Davis & Co.

5235 will buy an overstrung, carved legs, Wm. Knabe.

5175 will buy an overstrung, carved legs, Hallett, Davis & Co. Davis & Co.

15150 will buy an overstrung, carved lega, Hallett, bavis & Co.

15150 will buy an overstrung, plain lega, Hallett, bavis & Co. \$175 will buy a fine carved-case, 755-oct.; J. P. Haie, \$160 will buy a fine carved case, 755-octave, Great

Sign will buy a plain case, 7-oct., Grovenstein & Co.
Second-hand organs from \$00 to \$100.

W. W. KIMBALL.

Corner state and Adams-sts.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN—SPLENDID CHICKERING
plano-fortes with agrade, four round corners.

carved legs and lyre, nearly new; list price, \$750; will sell for \$250. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-sc.

GREAT ENTREPRISE FOR THE PARIS EXPOits titlon; has misented; needs one or more capitaltest total parished the seeds one or more capital parished the seeds of the

825. Also fifteen rooms, well turnished, near Academy of Music; rent \$75 per month. Apply to B. MAUZY, 120 South Halsted st.

A WELL STARLISHED AND PROFITABLE manufacturing business for sale, or exchange for inside property; owner has other business. Address C 10. Tribune office.

POR SALE—GODERICH DISTILLERY, HURON County, Out., on Grand Trunk Railway, for renter sale. The above distillery, recently built and in good order, is offered for rent for a term of years to responsible parties, or for sale: Its capacity is 600 bushels per day, with new and excellent feeding sheds to correspond. The house can be increased to run 1, 200 bushels per day at an expenditure of \$5.000. Any one dealring to purchase can remove the whole, if desired, to Sarnia or Fort Huron, by barges, and re-creet them for about \$2.000. Parties dosling an order to examine the properties of the sale of

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO SEND A HORSE OR A PAIR to Buffalo, Albany, or New York City can have them shipped and sicely cared for by applying to OSCAR PIELD, 165 Michigan av.

A UCTION SALES EVERY TURSDAY, THURSDAY AND AND ASSESSED AND WESTON A CO.

TOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—CAR-LOAD OF Horses just from the country; warranted sound, sho one week's trial given A hos, all kinds of carriages, warpons, express wargons. All Kinds of carriages, warpons, express wargons. All Kinds of harness, double and single, new and second-hand. Horses, buggies, and delivery wagnons to let by the day or week. Money advanced. Will sell on monthly payment. Above must be sold to pay advances. H. C. WALKER, 249, 254, 257, and 250 State-st.

TOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—WE MUST SELL I immediately to pay advances, phaetons, open and top buggies of every description, new and second-hand, extension top carriage, open and top delivery and express wagons, and harness to let by the day or week, and sold on monthly payments. HERRON & CO., 65 and 85 Jackson-st. Jackson-st.

Jackson-st.

For Salle-2 Fine Phaetrons. ONE SIDE-BAR top-buggt, and a very handsome roung grey horse, and large and stylish black horse. IIS Michigan-sv.

Milwalusse-av. Stables, 222 AND 384 SEAR Carpenter-st. Money advanced on horses and buggies. The best of care taken with horses left to board.

MACHINERY. WE CARRY IN STOCK FULL OUTFIT OF PORT-able and stationary engines, boilers, saw mills, and gene.al machinery. Parties going to the Black Hills will save money by examining our goods before purchasing; can all orders on short notice. Boohester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 33 and 40 South Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

STORAGE. URNITURE, CARRIAGES, AND MERCHANDIS stored at lowest rates in fire-proof warehouse, fi Monroe-st. We loan money at 10 per cent per annue AGENTS WANTED. A GENTS WANTED—IN EVERT TOWN IN THE April Morthwest to sell Moody's Apecdates, a new book, gyo., 100 pages; cloth covers, 81; paper, 50c; large discount to agents: sample copies with full particulars sent by mail on receipt of price; agents can make 85 per day. EHODES & MCCLURE, publishers, 04 Washington-86, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BLACKSMITH WHO Is competent to do heating and light hammer work; references given. Address F, Tribune office. Conchmen, Teamsters, etc. CITUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG SWE man as coachman and to make himself ger useful. Address I 4, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A sober man, English; understands his business thoroughly. Address E 72, Tribune office.

Miscellancous.

SITUATION WANTED-WITH SOME RESPONSIbit wholesale house as drummer; 7 years is reisil
business; hardware or to travel; would prefer to work
on commission. Address, for three days, L et. Tribuse STUATION WANTED—SIGN WILL BE GIVEN TO any one that will secure me a position with safary best of references furnished. Address L 22, Tribune. SITUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework in a small family. Address of West Indiangest, up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED-FOR GENERAL HOUSE-ORK in a private family. Please call at 500 Ruth or a stylerate. or sty-first-st.

SiTUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a small private family; can give good city reference if required. Please call or address is Thirteenth st. west of Throop.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A CANADIAN GIRL. Protestant to de housework in a small family, is composent; will rehamte satisfaction where she can have a pleasant home. Reference. Address D 89, Tribune office. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO SECOnd work or general housework he a small family.

Picase call at 750 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO SECPicase call at 750 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY COMPETENT OIRL

Side preferred. Call from 100 a. m. 10 5 p. m., 250

Cast-st.

SITUATION WANTED-FOR COOKING, WASHOing, and ironing; can work well and willing; city or
country. Call at 800 State-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AT RL IN A FIRSTClass private family to do second or general bonsework in objections to go as far as Tabriy-Sfihest. Call

at 1176 Wabash-sv., basement door. SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE of that can be well recommended as second girl in a prvate family. Send address to N.T. 12 Cleaver-st., Milwanked-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a private family as general servant. Please call at the Atlantic Hotel. Room 17, foregoon. SITUATIONS WANTED-BY A GIRL TO COOK, wash, and fron in a private family: also a girl to descend work. Call or address 313 Michigan-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO GIRLS TO COOK, wash, and fron; we are recently from the East; no objection to going to the suburban towns. Apply at 14st Twentieth-st.

objection to going to the suburban towns. Apply at 148
Twentioth st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN ENGLISH GIRL;
second work, sewing, or general work; small family. Ficase call or address to Signl-st. North Side.

SITUATION WANTED-TO COOK, WASH, AND ITOM. Apply at 211 West Polke st., Rooms 8.

SITUATION # WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE of the state of th SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT, RE Sliable Swede girl for general housework in private American family. CLARA, 276 East Division-st., up STUATION WANTED—BY A HENPECTABLE girl to cook, wash, and fron, or general housework. Please call at 1618 Wentworth-sv.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, COMPETENT. steady girl to do kitchen work or general housework: no cards; good references. Please call to-day at 310 Cottage Grove-sv.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, ONE as cook, washer, and froner, the other as second girl, in a private family; both understand their work well; good references. Call for two days at 316 Cottage Grove-av. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY WILL Sing to do second work or general housework in a pel vate fainity. Please call at 745 South Halsted-st. yate family. Please call at 745 South Haisted-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED
Scotch cook; has best of references: willing to
go either helty or country. Call at 74 East Adams st.

SITUATION WANTED-TO DO CHAMBER WORK
and plain sewing. Apply at 187 Indians-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A ERSPECT ABLE GERman grit to do second work or light housewirk; refcreaces if required. Please call at 173 Portland-as. SITUATION WANTED BY A GIRL IN A PRI-vate family to do housework. Please call at 77 West Adams st., near Clinton. O vate family is do honsework. Presse call at 77 West Adams-st., near Clinton.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE Woman, as assistant in light honsework; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 13 South Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY TWO GIBLS-ONE AS cook or laundress, the other to do second work, can get city references. Call at 822 Dearborn-st. between Seventecuth and Eigutechth.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A BESPECTABLE Origin to do housework or as second girl. Call for two days at 425 Rest Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG SWEDISH woman in an Amontem family to do light housework, or take care of a child office person. References given. Address E. care S. A. PRESMAN, 180 Clark-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD COOK, QB

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD COOK, I laundry work. Best of reference given. Twenty sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A SCOTCH GIRLs first-class cook, washer, and froner. Best of reference. Please call at 850 state-st. S STUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE S girt to do housework or second work in a small-family; can give good references. Please call to-day at 304 Walnut-K., near Robey. Walnut-st., near Robey.

Nurses.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A BESPECTABLE woman of experience to take care of children and assist in light housework in a first-class family; no objection to traveling. Address C e7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY'S USEFUL working murse, or would care for children; in or out of city; best references. Address G 43, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED, RESIDENT OF A MIDDLE-AGED,

Employment Agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED PAMILIES IN WANT OF
S Wood Scandinavian or German female help can be
supplied at 6. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukees.

Miscelianeous.
SITUATION WANTED-A FRENCH LADY, WITH
Sapassable knowledge of English, desires a place as
lady's companion. Address Mrs. L. Oshkosh, Wis.,
care the Hon. P. Sawyer. LOST AND FOUND.

TAREN UP-RED AND WHITE COW. OWNER
Prove property at corner Rebouch and Rockwell.

\$10 REWARD-LOST WEDNESDAY. ABOUT 2
\$10 of close p.m., white poods alst, with long cera,
has been clipped, all but her head. Return to 500 Stateal., in restaurant. \$10 WILL BE GIVEN TO THE PARTY WHO evening by calling at the Tribune office.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES—DO NOT BE SWINDLED by "abysters" and "parties without responsibility, claiming the ability to perform what is well known to be illegral. You shrow away time and money. Our facilities are not surpassed by any firm in the country, "Divorces procured according to law." Law office of P. MONTGOMSKY, 163 Washington-et., Room 19.

DivORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OUT AINED in every State and Territory, for incompatibility or other causes; thriteen years experience. A. J. DEXTER, 123 Dearborn-et., Rooms 8 and 6. Cheago, III. N. B.—Unquestionable references. N. B.—Unduestionable references. Fee after decree

D IN VORCES LEO ALLY AND QUIETLE OF ALINE

D In every State and Territory for incompatibility,
etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee efter decree; 12 years

Experience. A. GOUDELCH, US Dearbors A. NOTICE—I AM THE ONLY PERSON OBTAINI legal divorces, bearing certificate of Judge of to cert. I also refer to Circle! Court and sustained as Chicago. U. R. 8188, 57 Ashinad Block. Chicago

FOR SALE. POR SALE—AT PRIVATE SALE THE CONTE of the dub rooms, 133 S. Clark-st, consisting English Branchic carpeta, cide-boards, adds., d chairs, pictures, stoves, tables, pas fatures, wards bast-chanks office railing, etc., cis., cise., chee-cash. Kniracce room No. 2.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. BY MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPARE ion, postpaid; 1 year..... year, per month..... any address four weeks for ition: Literary and Relig Edition, twelve pages... kly, postpaid, 1 year.... a year, per month.

prepaid.
en copies sent free.
rent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Poi
ress in full, including State and County.
ances may be made either by draft, expres
te order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
**ERMS TO CITT SUBSCRIBERS. Becred, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week livered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, or Madison and Dearborn-sta. Chicago, Illa-AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Thentre.

h street, between Clark and LaSalle. En
of Mme. Janauschek. "Chesney Wold." McVicker's Theatre. Monroe street, corner Dearborn. Variety enter

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

PLEIADES LODGE, No. 478, A. F. and A. M.—Regnication this evening, transaction of business of importance Full attendance requested. Per orde Full attendance requested. Per orde LEVELAND LODGE, No. 211, A. F. and A. M. is are hereby notified to attend the Reguli ion his evening, Feb. 15. Business rtand to the members will be transacte ing. GEORGE F. SINCLAIR, W. M. K. HAZLITT, Sec.

WAUBANSIA LODGE, No. 160, A. F. and A. M.-teguiar Communication this evening, Feb. 15, at Ma onic Building, 72 Monroe-st. Per order J. C. HOWELL, Sec.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1877.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Ex-

change yesterday closed at 94%. JAMES K. KELLY, the Democratic Senator from Oregon, who solemnly assured the Senate a few days ago that there was absolutely nothing crooked in the Electoral negotiations in his State, now appears as the er of the dispatch requiring \$10,000 from TILDEN to purchase a Republica

Senator Booth, who was elected to represent the Anti-Monopoly element in California politics, yesterday turned his attention to the Pacific Railroads, and with such tremendous vigor and effect laid bare the secret aims and the enormous stealings of these guant Treasury-tappers that their friends in the Senate and their legion of lobbvists were for the time completely demoralized, and were forced to retreat into executive session in order to gain time and avert a further calamity.

A brace of plausible suggestions were those red yesterday by Comm THURMAN and BAYARD—the first, to consider the evidence in the Louisiana case as before the Tribunal, but subject to objection; and the second, to regard the Democratic allegathe second, to regard the Democratic allega-tions as proven, but in on demurrer. This would have been a pretty point gained, but Mr. Evarrs very promptly put in a veto to the plan of admitting that there was any evidence whatever before the Tribunal cept the evidence contained in the certificates of election submitted by the President of

Senator Kenoe's bill to change the time of holding city elections to the same day in April on which town elections are held by law is deficient in not providing that both elections shall be held under the machinery provided by law for the city election. To have two elections on the same day, held at different polls, by different judges, with add to the complications. The law should provide that the polls and inspectors of elec-tion for the election of town officers shall be the same as those for city officers, the returns to be made separately, -those for town ers to the Town Board, as now provided by law, and those for city officers to the common Council.

The proposition of the Democratic couns to introduce evidence touching the fairness and legality of the Louisians canvass would, if acceded to, involve an investigation lasting at least six months. If the Democrats were allowed to submit testimony to prove the frauds and irregularities charged against the Returning Board, necessarily the Republicans must be permitted to bring forward testimony in rebuttal as well as proof of intimidation and violence. And yet Messrs. Thum-BULL and CARPENTER, well knowing that the mal has but thirteen days left in which to adjudicate the Presidential case, coolly undertake to enter upon rse of procedure that could not be ished in half a year. This was clearly foreseen by the Commission when the same question was decided in the Florida case, and the impossibility the impossibility of adopting any other rule in the Louisiana case is so obvious that the proposition of the Democratic counsel wholly disingenuous if not wholly absurd.

The policy of the House Democrats in spending one entire day in the discussion of the Electoral vote of a State already counted by the Joint Convention, and in voting, as they did yesterday, to declare that the TILDEN ors in Florida were elected, is not easily fathomed upon any theory other than that of an intention to disavow the authority the event that Louisiana's awarded to HAVES; and the House, after declaring that has been no election, to seed to elect Tilder. That such a proj ect is seriously entertained by a large num ow that it is regarded as extr tful whether the full party strength car be secured for a scheme so di be secured for a scheme so dishonorable and revolutionary. It is possible, however, that the true inwardness of the House programme has been misconceived, and it has no design more dangerous and disgraceful than an attempt to bulldoze the Electoral Commission into the rejection of the Louisians vote by this implied threat of ultimately recording to extreme measures. ing to extra

active yesterday, and lower, provisions weak and grain irregular. Mess pork 1874o per bri lower, at \$15.074@15.124 Lard closed 15@17jc per 100 hs lowe at \$10.42j@10.45 cash or March. Mea

\$1.32} for March. Corn closed steady, at 41% for March and 45% for May. Oats sed lower, at 35@85 to cash and 35 t@85 to for March. Rye was easier, at 69½ cash. Barley was dull and 2c lower, closing at 57c for March. Hogs were quiet and 15@20c lower, closing weak, at \$5.65@6.25 for comhoice. Cattle were active and steady. Sheep were active and firm, with sales at \$3.00@6.12\frac{1}{2}\$ for poor to extra. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$105.50 in greenbacks at the dose.

The recommendations contained in the President's recent message on the subject of specie resumption have already borne fruit in the form of a bill which has been drafted nitted to him for examination, and which, it is to be hoped, will soon be introduced in Congress. It provides for the fund-ing of \$100,000,000 of greenbacks, in amounts not exceeding \$10,000,000 in any one month, into the 4-per-cent thirty-year bonds already authorized, and for the further withdrawal of about \$30,000,000 the \$1 and \$2 notes in exchange subsidiary silver, the coinage of which will thus be increased to \$80,000,000; this silver to take the place of the small notes and fractional currency. It is pro posed to allow no commissions for the funding or exchange of the greenbacks for bonds and silver coin, and to limit to 1 of 1 per cent the expense of engraving and printing the bonds. While the terms of this bill are not entirely in accordance, with the sugges-tions embodied in the message of the Presi-dent, it is believed the measure will meet with his approval, and that when the Electoral difficulty shall have been adjusted the bill will be accepted by both the greenbackers and resumptionists in the House.

The investigation of the Oregon case by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections continues to develop important facts relative to the compiracy of which the CRONIN job was the delectable outcome Messrs. Alfred B. Hinman and A. W. Shaw, of Detroit, Mich., who have had business relations with J. H. N. PATRICK, the Omaha spoke in the Oregon wheel, and who have had occasion heretofore to use the "Household English Dictionary" in their cipher correspondence by telegraph with PATRICK, yesterday furnished the key to mother dispatch received by Col. Pelton, the nephew and confidential political man ager of Gov. Tilden. The advices which Pelton received in cipher from Port-land on the 28th of November announced the purpose of Gov. GROVER to issue a certificate to one Democratic Elector, but required the money to purchase one Republican Elector to recognize and act with Chonn; and "to secure the vote and prevent trouble "\$10,000 must be immediately forth-coming from the barrel in New York. This dispatch being indorsed by JAMES K. Kelley, United States Senator from Oregon, PELTON, of course, responded in a suitable manner, and the programme was carried out, with one importan exception—there was not money enough forwarded to purchase that one Republican Elector. Only for that deficiency, Tuper might have had the 185th vote and saved world of trouble. But it appears that Republican Electors were luxuries invariably too expensive for even TILDEN's bank acc

THE GREENBACKERS AND SPECIE PAY-

Mr. R. E. Horr fathers the following reso Intions, which were adopted at a recent meeting of the Chicago Greenbackers:

Resolved. That we regard the scheme proposed by President GBANT in his second special message to Congress, looking to the speedy resumption of spe-cie payments, as the crowning folly of the present Administration, put forth in the interest of the money power, and calculated to plunge the people still deeper into bankruptcy and financial ruin.

Resolved, That the only proper way of placing greenbacks on a par with gold is to make them a public and private. In commenting upon the resolutions at

the time they were published. THE TRIBUNE pointed out to the Greenbackers that they were making the serious mistake of insisting upon a necessarily contracted currency-the greenbacks-while the President's plan would enlarge the currency by bringing into general circulation the coin now hoarded, and adding to it thereafter the coin product of the country, which is no longer needed to pay the foreign differences against us, the rences being now in our favor. But Mr. Horr pretends not to be able to understand this simple and natural effect of resumption and attempts to justify his position in a com nunication which we print in another column this morning. There are only two points in his present statement of the case, viz.: (1) His doubt of the success of the redemption plan, and his suggestion that it be without any law on the subject; and (2) his confidence in the plan of making greenbacks receivable for all dues, public and private, and his demand that it be tried with the aid of a law. This presentation of the case will strike the impartial geader as rather one-sided and selfish, as it all rests on Mr. Horr's individual conviction; but the points are otherwise obviously weak.

1. It is absurd to suggest that the experi ment of resumption shall be tried by some individual or bank as a test. This would be individual or bank as a test. This would be like an effort to empty Lake Michigan by dipping up water with a single bucket. Even the announcement by the Government of its readiness to issue gold and silver dollars for the entire amount of outstanding greenbacks, without any rule or system, might result in depleting the Treasury of the gold balance without materially changing the situation. But this was not the President's proposition. He contemplated the offer of a 4 per cent gold bond into which a certain proportion of the greenbacks might be funded at the option of the holders. This would give greenbacks an equal value with coin, but would not necessarily lead to their retirement unless currency were so superabundant as not to be able to arm nore than 4 per cent in commercial uses. The gold being no more valuable than green-backs, and its legitimate exclusive use for export having disappeared with the increase of exports over imports, it would come into the general circulating medium and increase the money supply of the country. Of course, any individual effort at substituting specie for greenbacks while the atter are at a discount of 5 per cent would not be a fair test as to the effect of resump tion in equalizing the value of specie and greenbacks, and bringing the former into circulation alongside of the latter.

2. Mr. Horr's plan for this equalization in

greenbacks and coin is to make the former receivable for all dues, public and private. There are now only two exceptions to this

States, State, county, city, town and school ness of the country, we will say, is sented by four thousand millions, of the manufacturing business by same amount, and that of the eral and speculative trade by much more. Then there are twelve t sand millions of transactions in which green-backs are lawful tender. The duties on imports amount to only \$125,000,000 yearly, so that the single transaction in which green-backs are not a legal-tender is only 1 per cent of those in which they are a legal-tender Does Mr. Horr expect that their use by 1 per cent will wipe out a depre tion of 5 per cent, or would have wiped or a depreciation of 25 per cent when they were that much below par? But the fact is that even this single exclusion of duties on imports does not affect the general public, since the goods are sold for greenbacks all the same, and the importer must provide the gold in his own way to pay the duties. Now, suppose greenbacks were receivable for cus-toms by the Government, then the Government would have to go into Wall street twice a year to buy gold to meet the semi-annual in-terest on the public debt. In other words, the Government would then have to do what the importers do for it under the present system. But could the Government do it to so good an advantage? The importers are large capitalists and business men; they are constantly using their capital and opportuni-ties to get greenbacks as nearly the value of gold as possible, since it is their interest to have gold and greenbacks approximate. They are afways "bulling" greenbacks and "bearing" gold. If duties were payable in greenbacks, however, their incentive to do this would disappear, and the Government would be left at the mercy of the gold-brokers, the Wall street speculators, and the incompetent and knavish who would see a chance for money-making in the semi-annual purchase of gold to pay the interest on the pub lic debt. In such an event, the value of the greenback would be much much more

uncertain than it is now, and never so near the value of gold. There is but one answer the Greenbackers can make to this argument, and that is for them to say that the bonds, interest and principal, must also be paid in greenbacks. A good many of them will hesitate to take this position, because it is no more nor less than repudiation. The United States cannot force the foreign holders of our Government bonds to take greenbacks in payment of interest and principal, when they acquired them under the pledge that they would be paid in coin. This cannot be done lawfully, and to undertake to do it by war would be a disastrous failure. The greenbacks of this country are of no more value in other countries than the depreciated shinplasters of Austria, Russia, Italy, Turkey, or the South American States are in this country The products of other countries which we have to buy cannot be secured by payment n greenbacks any more than foreigner could purchase our wheat, corn, cotton, topacco, gold, and silver products with the shinplasters issued by foreign countries. If the Government cannot pay its interest in greenbacks, it will only depreciate the greenback by making it receivable for duties and forcing the Government into the market as a purchaser of gold. If we cannot buy the foreign products which we need with greenbacks, it is useless to talk of an exclusively greenback currency. The best solution is to bring coin and greenbacks into joint circulation by equalization in value, which can only be accomplished by practical

THE BACK TAXES. There are due in round numbers to the City of Chicago \$2,000,000 of uncollected taxes. There is no objection that these taxes were levied for improper purposes, or property taxed. They are the uncollected portions of several years' city taxes, aggregating perhaps \$15,000,000. That is to say, \$15,000,000 of taxes levied, certain property-owners have paid \$13,000,000, while other property-owners have not paid \$2,000,000. These unpaid taxes are resented by an equal amount of unpaid city bligations, bearing interest, and under the peculiarities of our law the obligations of the city cannot be paid except from the proceed of these unpaid taxes, and under the law there is no way in which the city can collect the taxes. All, or nearly all, the other cities in the State are laboring under the same financial difficulty. This condition of affairs is not the result of any fault of the municipalities. They proceeded, in good faith, to levy taxes under an act of the Legislature. Having done so for several years. they were summarily brought to a standstill by the sweeping decision of the Supreme Court, that the act of the Legislature under which they had been doing business was unconstitutional, and therefore absolutely void. This left all the municipal governments in debt for all their expended ppropriations, and deprived of the revenue vied to meet those expenditures. Out of tionality of the law there is no extrication

for the city governments except by legisla-We regret to see that there is an opposition manifested at Springfield to granting any such legislation. On all sides it seems conceded that in order to recover these back taxes there must be a new levy, proceeding as if none had ever taken place, and the plan proposed is that the city shall cer-tify to the County Clerk the amount of the appropriation for 1874; that he shall ascerin the rate of tax levied on the State asssment for that year necessary to produce he sum of the appropriations, and extend it against the property as assessed; that all persons who have paid the city tax of that actual delinquency, against whom legal pro-ceedings may then be taken. This is a very simple measure, easily understood, and in the end one that may be carried into execution promptly. The reports of the debates in committee on this bill are either erroneous or the bill is not understood. The bill does not propose to re-levy the tax on the city assessment, but to have the tax levied on the State and county assessment for the year in which the defaulted tax was due. In that case the rate of tax will be precisely that which is needed to produce the sum of the appropriations from the val-ustion of that year. The aggregate tax will not be increased or diminished; there may be a difference in the amount of the tax under the old levy and that under the new rule; the greenbacks are not receivable by the Government for the interest on the public debt. Greenbacks are now legal-tender for all private debts, for United tins of the case of the control of the case of th

the State are directly and seriously internow greatly embarrassed, and have not the means of paying current expenditures be-cause of this loss of back revenue. These cities form a part of the State and con to its support, and we cannot believe that districts not including cities will refuse this remedial legislation merely because their immediate constituents are not directly inter-

We regret that there is even an appearan of a conflict between the friends of the measure as to whether the bill prepared by Mr. Anthony or that by Mr. ADAMS shall be preferred, and that this difference has taken sort of political or party shape. This is altogether unseemly, and we hope that the delegation from this county will take no part in the proceeding. The city is suffering, and seriously, and to lose the legislation because Mr. Adams is a Democrat and Mr. INTHONY a Republican, will be disgraceful If Mr. ADAMS' bill can command more votes, let it by all means be adopted. The public are interested in having the law, and not at all in the question of who is the author of it. Without the means of collecting these back taxes, this city must remain on the verge of repudiation and bankruptcy for many years

THE CHICAGO GRAIN TRADE. It is reported that during the past year not less than 8,500,000 bushels of grain have come into this city over the Chicago & North western and the Chicago & Alton Railroads, which has been transerred on track to East ern-bound ears without going into elevator. This direct transfer was chiefly made for the purpose of avoiding a large part of the terminal charges imposed on grain that goes into store in this city. Our readers already know that those charges include two cents per bushel storage for the first twenty days, or part thereof, \$2 per car for the switching of cars to elevator to be loaded, and \$1 per carload for trimming the grain into the said cars, all of which, with the charges for inspection, makes a total of about three cents per bushel on wheat and corn, in addition to the commission for buying and selling. The work of transfer on track from one car to another is stated to have been performed in nany cases at a total cost of not more than

half a cent per bushel.

There are, however, several disadvantages attending this saving, which would make it to the interest of more than one party to the rans action to pay at least one cent and have the grain pass through the elevators. It' would be preferable to the Eastern buyer of the grain, because he would thereby have guarantee of condition which is not now urnished; a good deal of the corn billed through from the country as No. 2 has been too damp to have passed muster into that grade by a Chicago Inspector, and has arrived East in bad condition. This trouble was so great last winter that it was difficult at one time to draw against grain so moved; the banks would not advance upon it. And the railroad companies would probably be the gainers by having the grain pass through the elevators where it would be weighed. It is believed to be a common occurrence now as it certainly has been in the past, for 23,000 or even 24,000 pounds of grain to be loaded into one of these cars in the country and billed through to a country point East as 20,000 pounds. The carrier thus lost the freight charges on one car in five or six, which is a pretty effectual set-off against the charges for switching. Of course the ware-housemen are interested in having as much grain pass through their houses as possible,

even at a lower rate of storage than now. It is understood that these facts have formed the subject of a mutual conference between the carriers and the warehousemen : pleted, have progressed far enough to war-rant the hope that there will be a radical change in the direction of lessened cost of handling grain at the elevators It is probable that the charges for switching cars and trimming will be entirely abolished, and not improbable that the warehousemen will, in addition thereto, consent to impose a mini mum charge of one cent per bushel for the handling of all grain that is not kept in store more than ten days. The cost of storage for subsequent time will remain the same as now, viz.: one-half cent per bushel for each en days or part thereof.

THE TIME TO FAST

The time to fast has come. Lent, with its rigors and asceticism, is upon us, and all who believe in this Christian scheme must now commence to withdraw from the gay and wicked world, and in the seclusion of their cells mortify the flesh and exalt and purify the spirit. Moopy and Sankey have had their revival in Chicago, in which Episco-palians and Roman Catholics have taken no part, but now, through these forty-six days of Lent, the latter will have their revival and emerge from the rigors and gloom of the season into the joyous Easter season in April, with its showers and flowers, revived, quickened, and strengthened to go out in the wicked world again and defy the Evil One and all his works. Now the fiddlers will hang up their fiddles on the leafless willows and sit down by their Babylons and weep for jobs. As the lobster sheds his shell, the gilded youth and pretty butterflies will shed all their winter finery of lavender kids, white ties, swallow-tails, coiffures, Saratoga waves cardinal hose, trains and demi-trains, embroidered lingerie, diamonds and pearls, and all the fabrics of gros grain, cashmere, matelasse, satin and serge, which rooms and streets in a panoram of living beauty. Mrs. Cacsus no longer contends with Mrs. Divis over the size and persons who have paid the city tax or that year be entitled, upon producing evidence of that fact, to a credit for the same, and thus silence in the drawing-room; the parlors no longer resound to the music of the dance; upon the whole social world. Whatever they may do on the sly in the closet, the great world must only see the votaries of Lent arrayed in sackcloth and mortifying their flesh, and nothing more worldly than ashes must be found on the fair heads that lately sparkled with diamond-dust. It is probable, however, that even the most rigid anchorite will make some compromise with her conscience, so that that irritating and persistent little monitor may wink at an occasional feast under the roses when no one is by, and even countenance a quie game of Platonic and passionless conducted in a seemly manner, for, human, the fiesh cannot altogether be thrust into some dark corner to vege previously withdrawn, and a conscline in its value. Twenty-five ye

troller's office and settling their tax bills with | sip, and flirt, and dress, and est, and drink, cause, some rest. Lent furn ing-place, provides a sure retreat from the rarking cares of the world, brings a grateful respite from the insatiate and wearying de-mands of society, relieves the pressure upon the society columns of the newspapers, and curbs the hilarious body which would otherwise surfeit with meringues or lapse into hopeless ennui from too much of gilded and glittering monotony. Most blessed of all, Lent comes to the masculine pocket-books like the benediction that follows the prayer. and its vacant spaces are once more green with the rich verdure. Individually also it is a time of profit, for the young creature who faithfully fulfills her Lenten duties can for forty days seriously reflect upon her frivolities and fripperies, do penance for the past and make promise for the future, that when she comes out on Easter Day with her new Easter hat, amid the beauty of the Easter flowers, she will be less of earth, earthy. The whole Church will benefit by it. For three hundred and nineteen days the earth weighs down upon the Church with irresistible avoirdupois. Its members are impeded in growth by self-indulgence in the ple Mammon, by the absolute and tyrannical exections of fashion, and the conventional somnolence of pew and pulpit. By bringing the body under proper subjection, the spirit will be exalted and purified, and, although not all the Lenten observers may be faithful, fasting bodies, there will be ject their bodies to the genuine Lenten

> RESISTANCE AND WHAT IT WILL COME TO. The following extract represents the views of the Cincinnati Enquirer, the orthodox Democratic organ, from which it is taken: What allegiance is due to the acts of a Tribunal that has proved false to the generous spirit that to the plain text of the law giving it was sworn to observe? The Democrats in Congravill be clearly justified in defeating the announcement will be clearly justified in defeating the announced and lawless purpose of the Eight-to-Seven Commission by all the jethods known to the law or to parliamentary practice. The Democratic members of the Commission should not be partners in the outrage. They should wash their hands clean of the wrong. The purpose of the Tribunal being, as is now too evident, to defeat the ends for which it was constituted the reaching of an investigation. was constituted, -the reaching of an impartial verwas constituted,—the reacting of an impartial ver-dict in accordance with the Constitution, the laws, and the facts,—it is the unmitakable duty of the Democrats in Congress to defeat the ends of the Commission. The Commission will pay no heed to law or facts, and the outrage contemplated by the Commission, which the President of the Senate would not have dared to perpetrate, must be pre-

Of course it is not possible to tell exactly to what extent this newspaper speaks for the Democratic party, but it is obvious enough that its aim and purpose are to build up a sentiment in that party in favor of resisting the award of the Presidential Commission in case it shall be against TILDEN. It shows plainly that the managing politicians of the Democratic party only consented to the scheme for arbitration in the belief that it would result favorably to them, and are ready to break their part of the solemn comnact to shide by the result if they shall be disappointed. We hope and believe that emocratic organs like the Cincinnati Enquirer, and the Democratic office-seekers for whom it speaks, will not be able to organize the resistance which they desire, but it will be through no fault of their own treachery and influence. The effort is only to be charac terized as devilish. That journal circulates to a greater or less extent in the three populous and prosperous States of Ohio, Indi and Kentucky. Now suppose its efforts to organize resistance were rewarded with snefeated faction should be sufficiently aroused to bring out the shot-gun, the revolver, the knife, and the firebrand. An effort at resistance could not stop short of this. Does the Enquirer think that resistance would not be resisted? Does it imagine that the knife, pistol, and firebrand would be used on one side only? Does it suppose that the Republicans would be the only sufferers in life and property? With Cincinnati as the principal point of attack in the territory ered by the Enquirer, it would not b the Republican newspaper offices alone that would be attacked. The torch would be applied to the Enquirer office among the first, and the rope would be ready for the neck of the foolish young man who had been instrumental in bringing about the carnage an destruction by prostituting his newspaper to ment to arbitrate will be tenfold worse that t would have been before; and, whatever he final verdict of the Commission may be the party that esponses resistance will have to bear the brunt of the disaster that will

surely follow. RUSSIAN FINANCES. The financial condition of Russia is hardly of a character that would induce a nation to engage in an aggressive war in behalf of other States. The fact is, Russia is not only heavily in debt, but is subject to a heavy an nual payment of interest, and is cursed with an immense volume of depreciated paper, States of the old style, the regulation of expenditure by income has never been at tempted until within a few years, when ne cessity and improved statesmanship have surplus. It has only been since 1873 that Russia has had a surplus in her yearly accounts. The average deficit for the forty preceding years was about \$5,000,000 an-nually, which deficit was made good by loans, and the loans were added to debt. The revenues from tariffs for 1874 were about \$38,000,000, and the excise from spirits, salt, beer, and tobacco, amount to over \$135,000,000. There are other sources of revenue, and the receipts for 1874

aggregated about \$386,000,000.

The bonded debt of Russia is about \$600 000,000, but there is a large additional debt contracted to build railroads. About 15,000 miles of railway have been constructed, and the Government has incurred a debt therefor equal to about \$500,000,000. The interestequal to about \$500,000,000. The interest-bearing debt is therefore about \$1,100,000,-000. These loans have been made at a dis-count, and, in some cases, a heavy discount. The great trouble with Russian finances is the paper currency. This dates back prior to the days of CATHERINE II., more than one hundred years ago. At times it has stood in relation to gold a the proportion of 1 to 3 or 1 to 4. Various have been the expedients to give it a value. The constant wars and insurrections of the last of have led to the reissue of legal-tender

ated a sort of National Bank,—the Government guaranteeing the bank-notes, and making them a legal-tender. The notes improved nearly to par, the Government having established a specie reserve, but the Crimean war led to an inflation, and down went the paper. In 1863 the paper recovered, and was worth over 90; it fell again in 1866; in 1870 the discount was 10 to 12 per cent, but the Franco-Prussian war disturbed it. The amount of this paper now outstanding is about \$600,000, worth about 70 per cent, and which, in case of war, will depreciate still more, as in case of war, will depreciate still more, as the amount will have to be increased. The dept ciated paper. The revenues of the Gov-ernment have hitherto been collected in paper; but lately the order has been issued that dut'es on imports shall be paid in gold, which dut'es on imports shall be paid in gold, which is equal to an average addition of 25 per cent to the tariff. Already there is loud complaint against this in Germany, as injurious to the trade of that country, and it was this complaint which induced Bismanck to say that the increase of tariff by Russia would punish Russia more severely than it would any other country. 'Of all her debts, this irredeemand paper is the source of the greatest weakness to Ruccia. It weakens her credit. In every emergency she must rely on an issue of notes which recedes in value. It has been a costly institution. The prospect of war with Turkey has the effect of reducing the value of the paper, and loans are also rendered very difficult. A war with Turkey will also close ting off the greater part of her foreign com-merce. However disposed Russia may be to engage in war, her financial condition is leaven sufficient to leaven the whole lump, and counterbalance the indifference or lethargy of the more worldly, who, through this Lenten season, will not altogether abstain from comforting reflections, or wholly subeven to the immense Empire whose resources have been considered inexhaustible.

> brought to the surface again by a bill pro-posed in the Legislature by Mr. Surra. The bill proposes to appropriate \$50,000 to com-plete the monument. The State of Illinois owns the site where the remains of Douglas lie, and where the foundation of the monument has been built. The site is wholly inappropriate for either the grave or the monument. The remains ought to be removed to such one of the cemeteries as the sons of the deceased might designate, and be there deposited, in the city of the dead, with those of others of the human family. The monu-ment might be erected there at the grave, or it might be erected on some of the public grounds in the city. It has been suggested, and not inappropriately, that the momenter might be erected in the large and handsome park which has been named Douglas Park. t might be erected at the of some of the many boulevards, like the monumental statues of Washington, Lincoln, Scott, McPhesson, and others in Washington City. One of the handsomest monuments in the country is that of Washington in Baltimore, while Boston has in various public places, in the vicinity of thoroughfares, statues of WEBSTER, EVERETT, and other famous sons of that State. The State has no particular interest in maintaining a graveyard, and it is by no means requisite that the body should rest under the monument erected to the honor of the man deceased. Let the State make a small ap-propriation to remove the body of Mr. UGLAS to any of the public cemeteries selected by his sons, and provide for the priate commemorative stone,—such for in-stance as the General Government provides for those of the members who are buried in the Congressional burying-ground at Wash-ington. The lot at Cottage Grove should then be sold, and the proceeds might be applied to the erection of a monume fares in this city. The worst and most inappropriate of all the schemes suggested is remove the body to the grounds of the Chicago University, a private and sectarian present site towards the erection of a monument over the new grave. Against any such proposition as that there should be a general The Hon. Mr. PURMAN, of Florida, car

pet-bagger and ex-Republican, who, it ap-pears, in times past has distinguished himself by a raid upon the Freedman's Bank and negotiating cadetahips, has sold himself body, soul, and breeches to the Democracy for a song, and a very poor and doubtful song at that, which will probably be sung out of the other side of his mouth, as the song at that, which will saying goes. The Hon. Mr. PURMAN now swings his hat and hurrahs for THIDEN and Reform, not without cause. His seat will be in contest in the next House, and by a Democrat. There is certainly no objection upon the part of any one to the sale; but the price that he sets upon himself, with all regard to the feelings of a carpet-bagger, is absurd. Does the Hon. Mr. PURMAN suppose for a minute that the next House, if it be Democratic, will oust a simon-pure Democrat and give his seat to an ex-Republican carpet-bagger? Does he suppose that if the House should be Republican it would not trust a straightforward Democrat quicker than a renegade Republican? The Hon. Mr. Purman has sold himself in the most literal sense, but there is no consideration. He has given himself away.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer livered a speech in Liverpool on the 25th of January, in the course of which he said: January, in the course of which he said:

There is a certain amount of anxiety in that gree country with which you are so closely connected i business matters—I mean the United States of America—in consequence of the agristion that pre vails with regard to the Presidential election. No body in this country can fail to witness without sympathy and without a certain amount of admiration the conduct of the great mass of the American people under the very difficult circumstances is which they find themselves placed. Perhaps the first impulse that we all have when we see what people under the very difficult circumstances in which they find themselves placed. Perhaps the first impulse that we all have when we see what difficulties their Constitution has led them into in this matter is to rejoice that we are not subject to a Constitution that admits of such difficulties. There had been times when we had the Constitution of the United States held forth to us as being a sort of model which we ourselves might copy with advantage. Setting apart all questions which might naturally be urged in this country in answer to such a suggestion, I would look merely to the working of such a Constitution as the Americas, and ask whether there are not inconveniences attaching to their system waich, on the whole, we are rather glad to be free from it under our more congenial system.

glad to be free from it under our more congenial system.

The Cincinnati Enquirer is talking very plainly about the Democratic prospects and the Presidental situation. For instance, it says:

The main trouble is that the Democrate are without a consulting head. The rank and sile, have lost faith in Hawirri. He has too many bonds and too much dyspepsia to view the situation from a practical standpoint. Col. Pairox is at Washington, but his judgment is as vapid as a school-girl's composition. If he didn't happen to be the nephew of his uncle he would be too small a factor in the equabile to be seen through a microscope.

The same paper also says:

The Electoral Tribunal owes its creation and present existence to the Democrats. The plain is to reconcile whatever line of hattle is detarmined upon with the policy which called the Grand Overturning Tribunal into life. It is a more cannot be a says in the same rate baby, and its decisions must be treated with tender hands. If needs a man of nerve and brain to sail

It is recorded in Divine Writ that

look at it Moses died there, and look at it Moses died there, and foot in Canan. Samuel J. The wandered in the wilderness for

and one Electoral vote may decide the real Now, suppose such an election under the pine gested, and suppose the State of Oregon, for a stance, to be so close that the vote of the State of country divided; the State has three Electoral votes, who would decide to which party the votes should be given? Respectfully. C. E. In the case of Oregon, the only division the Electoral vote possible is 3 to 1. In majority, be it ever so small, would be entity to the third vote, having the largest

The Terre Haute Express, forme diana Greenback organ, and which the TILDEN camp since the election the TILDEN camp since the election, obs-The Democratic party lacks **k***D**ul less it can give a good-sized bucket of milk. It can give a good-sized bucket of milk is a charp, but he deals too much in tricky me the quibble and stratagem. The Republic outgenerated the Democrats in all the last ments. The chief difficulty lies in the the Democrats have no Congressional to

The Philadelphia Ledger (Ind. Dem.) says if agacious Democrats now perceive that— Politicians of ordinary penetration capts to be foreseen that the election of Judge Davas to a United States Seaate was an ingenious series count in the Republican candidate, and that me that moment the compromise plan ought to be been resisted. It is true that, while Rr. Haven gets the blame for the turn things have taken, I Tilden is really meant.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Long'ellow received \$3,000 for "The Handing of the Crane" from Robert Bonner. In poem filled one column of the Ledger. Most persons first became acquainted with it through the of the magazines.

The Boston Post remarks that Mr. Be fore starting on his \$40,000 lects preached from the text: "All Scripture inspiration of God, and is profitable."
writer forgot to say that lecturing was m Mr. Tupper has addressed some pro

to the South. He was a Souther during the War, and held that the els ters and the masters slaves,—in other the white were emancipated by the Ci the duty of caring for the blacks. essence of proverbial philosophy.

easence of proverbial philosophy.

Lady Salisbury, wife of the English representative in the late Conference, has been make subject of a number of personal allusions in Boulevard weeklies more cutting than frae, falsely alleged against her that she frequented Turkish harems in the character of a strong, in lady, and talked politics to the Turkish wanter than the character of a strong, in lady, and talked politics to the Turkish wanter than the character of strong, and talked politics to the Turkish wanter than the character of stallmore, has been supported to the character of t Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, has incircular to all the churches within his jurisding reference to the commemoration of the simulversary of the Pope's elevation to the l

Dr. Adler, the radical Jewish pi Dr. Adler, the radical Jewish philoso, New York, has shocked many people of his by preaching a sermon against the rite of a clsion. He characterized it as barbarous in and barbarous in its origin, it being derive the bloody religious rites of races but justs ing from animalism. The preacher—who is Jew and the son of a Jewish Rabbi—was harplanded, by

ing at the personalities of America but we observe that the Saturday Re-glad to rehash sensational articles fro few years old, and yields to Mr. E the proprietor, an annual income of \$45,000.

The Hungarian delegation sent to present at
to Abdul Kerin Pacha were the lions of the s The Hungarian delegation sent to precess as to Abdul Kerin Pacha were the lions of the lay is Constantinople. The speaches made on both side were expressions of enthusiastic sympathy for earnother. The Magyars alluded to the obligation they owed the Ottomans when, in times of troubs the Hungarian exiles had always found a heart welcome on Turkish soil. The aword is handsons made of Damascus steel of the time of Mai Theresa. The hilt is of ivory, and on the seablard, richly worked in silver and gold, are spresented a Turk and a Hungarian joining has across the Danube.

A large commercial firm in London is about to bring an action against the new paper, Trida, by lying in the statement that young men connected with the establishment were regularly sent to applied the Miss Terrys at any theatre when the young ladies might be playing. One of the numbers of the firm married a Miss Terry; made the color for the charge. Several large establishment

color for the charge. Several large establish in New York cannot truthfully say that their

color for the charge. Several large cases in New York cannot truthfully say that their darks are not subsidized by free tickets; to fill certain to the hilarity of the performances. The country imping clacque is, in fact, an institution in large York.

Dr. Kenealy appealed to Lord Derby for his good offices with the British representatives in Spain, but offices with the British representatives in Spain, but offices with the British representatives in Spain, but offices with the British representatives in Spain to reliving the alleged new evidence in the Work of receiving the alleged new evidence in the Tichhers case. The Doctor intends going to Spain binsifer this purpose, and apprehended that he would be freated with discourtesy by some of the Coard to whom he might be obliged to apply. Lord Dr. by, however, assured him that no special instructions to the representatives would be required, su that they would afford to him, as to any other than the property of the British subject, "auch assistance as can be given by them in furtherance of any inquiry of such a nature."

Recent criticisms of the old policy of Pri Recent criticisms of the old policy of Princeles College—in putting all its money in brick and martar and letting its faculty run to seed—has produced a change for the better. At a meeting of the Trustees last Thursday, Mr. William I. Libby, of A. T. Stewart & Co., and Mr. Charles Eimer, a richland owner of Bridgton, N. J., were appointed to fill vacancies; Prof. Young, now of Dartmouth, was made Professor of Astronomy, vice Prof. Alexander, retired on a handsome pension; an adjustic Professorship of Greek was created and filled by the appointment of Prof. S. S. Orvia; and Prof. A. G. Rockwood was elected to the chair of Applied Mathematics.

plied Mathematics.

A bill making women eligible for positions of School-Boards has been introduced in the Senato of the New York Legislature, and has alread attracted special attention to the subject. Memorials and petitions have been forwarded to Albary, praying that the bill may pass. The strongest argument in its favor seems to be that women are needed on the School-Boards to provide for the necessities of the female teachers and pupils, whee wants men are frequently unable to appreciate from sheer ignorance of the sex. Women have served with success on School-Boards in Massachusetts, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and other Western States. In Michigan women not only serve on the Boards, but vote for the officers.

The Granhic notices that the Marro of New

STATE AFF

Yesterday's Proceedin Illinois Legislatu Springfield.

The Deficiency Bill Sui an Honest Exami in the House.

siderable Discussion i Body of Compulsory Mr. Elliott Anthon

Before the Joint enue Committ The Penitentiary Comp Defense of Their Action.

An Analysis of the Acce Prison---Its Indebt \$10,000. THE LEGISLAT

Special Disputch to The 1 GYIELD, Ill., Feb. 14.-Appropriation bill was taken this morning. As amended \$10,000 for interest on the pub for expense of arresting and ret from justice; \$10,000 for expense of the Penitentiary; envicts to the Penitentiary; ental expenses of the Gen 1300 in full payment of the last ution of the laws; \$435 in last contract for State bin on the present contract; \$83.19 on the present contract; see in the present of copying and \$300 upon the present for postage, telegraphing, expenses of the Secretary for postage, etc., of the Atofice; \$300 for incidental and othe Castodian of United States the Custodian of United States for postage, telegraphing, an penses of the Superintendent of tion; \$500 for postage and inci of the State Treasurer; \$1,800 . State Board of Equalization of for salary and office expenses of State Geologist, in preparing to of geological surveys.

State Geological surveys.

MR. MERRINGTO
objected to the bill that it was
it did not show what was aske
deencies, and what to defray e
between the present time and to
next. He wanted to know wh
for interest on the public debt
senand. unpaid.

Ar. Hopkins—It is for interepaid by the outgoing State Tre—

Mr. Herrington—There is 85, of fugitives from justice. He we have been in the habit about that much a year.

Mr. Hopkins—The appropriahsusted, and certificates have he

and the like. If the State-Housh had expended money for furnitio be reimbursed, he wanted the units the items. to be reimbursed, he wanted to furnish the items.

Mr. Hopkins explained that the halls was paid for out of Fund. The \$30,000 was to provexpenses, etc., and, so far as niture, it was for other fur-bought out of the State-House Mr. Herrington also criticis appropriations for postage and state officials of from \$500 to items of all the deficiencies for ations were asked should be preamble.

Mr. Matthews wanted to I had been submitted to the Cothe deficiency in payment of in lic debt.
Mr. Hopkins said the Treasu and odd dollars of it.

AFFER PURTHER DIS
Mr. Cronkrite objected to the
turn of fugitives from justice
convicts to the Penitent ary.
that the Committee had no
what the actual deficiency the
propriations made by the la
liberal, and he wanted to ke
ture there had in fact been.

After some further discurrecommitted to the Commit-

BILLS OF BXCHA The bill requiring acceptance change to be in writing came ring. As reported back from a was as follows: was as follows:

SECTION I. Be it enacted by the of lithnois, represented in the That no person in this State exceptor on any bill of exchangules his acceptance shall be by himself or his lawfully auth Mr. Smith, of Cook, offere saving all accrued rights and bill should not take effect un then should be operative only after drawn. He said the bill present law as to acceptances passed be put into effect suddiment, after some discussion. ent, after some discussion, Mr. Smith, of Cook, offere ent, providing that nothing construed to take away

for damages because or breas ise to accept a bill. Mr. Smith ment was lost, and the bill o reading. ment was lost, and the bill of reading.

EDUCATION
The substitute of the Ho
Education for the various of
tion bills came up for sect flowers of the bill language carried us back to 4

Mr. Thomas, of Cook, the of the House, made a scusible of the bill that was listened terest. He argued that the apputcate the importance of the protected against such paren Mr. Chambers moved to red.

Mr. Chambers moved to red.

Mr. Chambers and the did mit for the sake of killing the Mr. Callon wanted the bill the House had its hand upot bill, was the time to stram the Prussian school system, of the noncorrective to select the sake of the present the present the control of the pressure to the present the pressure the pressure the pressure the pressure that the pressure the pressure that the pre

the Prusian school system, of the opportunity to reject THE PRESENTENT SET BY In this matter of compulsor Mr. Vandeventer wanted Mr. Vandeventer wanted imatter now was that the doing the harm. The mean rout were those who were d. Mr. Albright—Then you schools, are you?

Mr. Vandeventer—No. Vandeventer—

schools, are you?
Mr. Vandeventer—No, bu
compulsory education.
Mr. Vandeventer then mo
Lett—ayes, 53; noes, 58.
The House then adjourne
'IN THE SEN'
Mr. Kehoe introduced a bi
into office, by amending the
enable the County Board to
of Town Collectors in count
organization. Mr. Hunt i

y representation pla THE TAX-FIG oration-Counsel An ppeared before the e. and explained fu

s, Mich., Feb. 13.-I s, Mich., Feb. 13.—I frequently and the first product of the casting the popular vote for President and Permit me one question. Or occasions of trouble are the close parties are very ovenly divided, and vote may decide the result; ach an election under the plan suppose the State of Oregon, for close that the vote of the State was the State in as three Electoral id decide to which party the odd ven? Respectfully. C. E. P. of Oregon, the only division of vote possible is 2 to 1. The over so small, would be entitled e, having the largest surplus.

aute Express, formerly the Ink organ, and which went over to
p since the election, observes:
c party lacks ak: 13 ful leadership,
d-sized bucks of milk, but it inorer. Mr. Tilden is shread and
als too much in tricky methods, in
stratagem. The Republicans have
Democrats in all the later moveef difficulty lies in the fact that
have no Congressional leaders to
N and CONKLING, and BLAINZ and

hia Ledger (Ind. Dem.) says that crats now perceive that—
redinary penetration ought to have election of Judge Davis to the pate was an ingenious device to sublican candidate, and that from compromise plan ought to have its true that, while Mr. Hawire the turn things have taken, Mr. neant.

received \$3,000 for "The Hang-se" from Robert Bonner. The clumn of the Ledger. Most per-acquainted with it through one

fremarks that Mr. Beecher, ben his \$40,000 lecturing-tour,
e text: "All Scripture is given by
l, and is profitable." The sacred
by that lecturing was more profit-

addressed some proverbial lines le, was a Southern sympathizer and held that the slaves were mas-ers slaves,—in other words, that tancipated by the Civil War from g, for the blicks. This is the

bisi philosomy,
wife of the English representaConference, has been made the
per of personal allusions in the
as more cutting than true. It is
inst her that she frequented the
time character of a strong-minded
to to the Turkish women.

os to the Turkish women.

of Ealtimore, has issued a
ches within his jurisdiction
imemoration of the fiftieth
pe's elevation to the Episaur May 21, 1877. It is prolioly Father a suitable offering
casion, and a collection for this
ten up next Sunday.

radical Jewish philosopher of radical Jewish philosopher of radical against the rite of circumized it as burbarous in itself origin, it being derived from a rites of races but just emergan. The preacher—who is still a fa

wspapers are fond of sneerof American newspapers;
Saturday Review is always
all articles from the Herald
i pretend that in doing so it purpose. In this manner i

of the distinctively "personal"
ondon World, which is only
ields to Mr. Edmund Yates,
all income of \$45,000.
Allon sent to present a sword
ere the lions of the day in
peaches made on both sides
thusiastic sympathy for one
a alluded to the obligations
anns when, in times of trouble,
as had always found a hearty
soil. The sword is handsome,
el of the time of Maria
of ivory, and on the scabsilver and gold, are reprea Hungarian joining hands

rm in London is about to he new paper, Truth, for nat young men connected it were regularly sent to apea at any theatre where those eplaying. One of the memied a Miss Terry; hence the Several large establishments rathfully say that their clerks free tickets; to fill certain ontribute by their applause or formances. The counternated, an institution in New

ed to Lord Derby for his good in representatives in Spain, in be zealous in the work of revidence in the Tichborse is going to Spain himself prehended that he would treey by some of the Consuls obliged to apply. Lord Dern that no special instructus would be required, and of to him, as to any other a sasistance as can be given of any inquiry of such a

the oid policy of Princeton its money in brick and morthy run to seed—has produced.

At a meeting of the Trus-.
William I. Libby, of A. T. Charles Elmer, a rich land.

J., were appointed to fill ng, new of Dartmouth, was ronomy, vice Prof. Alexanome pension; an adjunct was created and filled by of. S. S. Orvis; and Prof. lected to the chair of Ap-

n eligible for positions on atroduced in the Senate are, and has airendy atmedited to the subject. Memocen forwarded to Albany.

And pass. The strongest terms to be that women are Boards to provide for the Boards to provide for the the sex. Women have chool-Boards in Massama, Michigan, Wisconsin, at Michigan, women Boards, but vote for the

that the Mayor of New reduction of his salary in mes, and asks, with the haracteristic of its humor. I not consent to a similar. The lawyers—heaven help in their vocabulary there is Heirs may come and heirs in forever. As if to adorn is on delicately shadowed into a cartoon of a bird of ingly like that of David in the bones of a victim lettere is not good. Birds the bones of a rictim after e do lawyers.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois Legislature at Springfield.

The Deficiency Bill Subjected to an Honest Examination in the House.

siderable Discussion in the Same Body of Compulsory Edu-

Ir. Elliott Anthony Again Before the Joint Revenue Committee.

The Penitentiary Commissioners' Defense of Their Past Action.

a Analysis of the Accounts of the Prison---Its Indebtedness \$10,000.

THE LEGISLATURE. DEFICIENCIES.

appropriation bill was taken up in the House this morning. As amended it appropriates 10,000 for interest on the public debt; \$3,000 for expense of arresting and returning fugitives free justice; \$10,000 for expense of conveying pariets to the Penitentiary; \$30,000 for inciotal expenses of the General Assembly ion of the laws; \$435 in full payment of the last contract for State binding, and \$1,000 the present contract; \$83.19 in full payment on the present contract; so a.13 in full payment upon the contract for copying the laws, etc., and \$500 upon the present contract; \$1,000 for postage, telegraphing, and incidental expenses of the Secretary of State; \$300 postage, etc., of the Attorney-General's \$\frac{1200}{200}\$ for incidental and office expenses of Castodian of United States Surveys; \$1,000 th Cutodian of United States Surveys; \$1,000 for patare, telegraphing, and incidental expenses of the Superintendent of Public Instructin; \$500 for postage and incidental expenses of the State Treasurer; \$1,800 for balance due Sute Board of Equalization of 1876; \$1,897.50 for alary and office expenses of A. H. Worthen, State Geological surveys.

MR. HERRINGTON objected to the bill that it was an omnibus-bill. Idd not show what was asked for actual detended, and what to defray expenses to occur letwen the present time and the 30th of June art. He wanted to know whether the \$10,000 for interest on the public debt was for interest anald.

lar. Hopkins—It is for interest that has been paid by the outgoing State Treasurer.

Mr. Herrington—There is \$3,000 for the arrest of furitives from justice. How about that?

We have been in the habit of appropriating about that much a year.

Mr. Hopkins—The appropriation has been exhausted, and certificates have had to be left un-

hasted, and certificates have had to be left unpaid.

Mr. Herriogton also opposed the appropriation of \$30,000 in a lump for incidental expenses of the General Assembly,

"INCLUDING FURNITICE, REPAIRS," and the like. If the State-House Commissioners independed money for furniture, and wanted to be reimbursed, he wanted them to ask it and lamish the items.

Mr. Hopkins explained that the furniture in the halls was paid for out of the State-House Frad. The \$30,000 was to provide for incidental expenses, etc., and, so far as related to furniture, it was for other furniture than that bughtont of the State-House Fund.

Mr. Herrington also criticised the deficiency propriations for poetage and telegraphing of State officials of from \$500 to \$1,000 each. The lems of all the deficiencies for which appropriations were asked should be set forth in the reamble.

Mr. Matthews wanted to know if evidence had been submitted to the Committee to show the dedicincy in payment of interest on the pub-

Mr. Hopkins said the Treasurer had exhibited the rouchers for nine thousand nine hundred and odd dollars of it.

AFTHE FUETHER DISCUSSION,
Mr. Cronkrite objected to the items for the return of rugitives from justice and for conveying covicts to the Penitentary. His objection was that the Committee had not been informed what the actual deficiency there was. The appropriations made by the last Assembly were liberal, and he wanted to know what expenditure there had in fact been.

After some further discussion the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations.

The bill requiring acceptances of bills of exchange to be in writing came up on second reading. As reported back from committee the bill was as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Rimots, represented in the General Assembly, that no person in this State shall be charged as acceptor on any bill of exchange or written order, tales his acceptance shall be in writing, signed by himself or his lawfully authorized agent.

Mr. Smith, of Cook, offered an amendment awing all accrued rights and providing that the bill should not take effect until July 1, 1877, and then should be operative only as to bills theresiter draw. He said the bill revolutionized the present law as to acceptances, and should not if

EDUCATION.

The substitute of the House Committee on Education for the various Compulsory Education for the various Compulsory Education bills came up for second reading. Mr. Rogers denounced the bill as one that in its language carried us back to the feudal laws. Mr. Thomas, of Cook, the colored member of the House, made a scusible speech in support of the bill that was listened to with marked interest. He argued that the parents who did not appreciate the importance of education should ask be permitted to impose upon children the curse of ignorance. Such parents should be recorded against such parents.

Mr. Chambers moved to recommit the bill.

Mr. Wantworth was orrosen to Eilling the bill.

Mr. Chambers said he did not move to recommit for the sake of killing the bill.

Mr. Callon wanted the bill killed. Now, that the House had its hand upon the throat of the bill, was the time to strangle it. Referring to be frustian school system, he said he was glad it the opportunity to reject

The Precent are not at the collication.

Mr. Vandeventer wanted the bill killed. The strength harm. The men educated at West has were those who were damning the country. Mr. Albright—Then you are opposed to all thols, are you?

Mr. Vandeventer—No, but I am opposed to ampulsory education.

Mr. Vandeventer then moved to table the bill.

shools, are you?

It. Vandeventer—No, but I am opposed to applicate education.

It. Vandeventer then moved to table the bill.

It. Keboe introduced a bill to put Mike Evans the office, by amending the present law so as to cable the County Board to approve the bonds of Torn Collectors in counties under township of the county Board to approve the bonds.

Town Collectors in counties under township paintaiton.

If Hunt introduced a bill to provide for the street of judges and clerks of election on the street of judges and clerks of election on the street of judges and clerks of election on the street of judges and clerks of election on the street of the street

will exceed the 3 per cent limitation upon taxation fixed by the old charter. Mr. Anthony was asked what provision his bill made for that. He replied that if the appropriations were in excess of the 3 per cent, the County Court would have to make the rebate when judgment was rendered.

on the Committee by Mr. Anthony was, on the whole, favorable. It, has set the Committee members to thinking over the subject seriously. The discussion has developed also that there is a disposition on all sides to pass such a bill as will compel payment by the tax-fighters. The only difference of opinion is as to how that can best be done.

Senator Castle's Special Committee on Revenue are working up a radical change in our system of taxation. They propose to cut the State tax away from local taxation, releasing real estate from State taxation, abolishing the State Board of Equalization, turning corporation taxes into the State Treasury to run the State Government, and releasing towns, counties, and cities from all but their local taxes.

STOCK YARDS.

cities from all but their local taxes.

STOCK YARDS.

At a joint meeting of the Committees of each House on Railroads and Warchouses a sub-committee of five was appointed to visit the Stock Yards at Chicago, and another sub-committee of five to visit the Stock Yards at East St. Louis, to inquire into the alleged abuses at each relative to the disposition of the carcasses of animals dying on the cars or in the pens. The Sub-Committee to visit the Chicago Stock-Yards consists of Senators Plumb and McClellan and Representatives Ashton, Herrington, and Foutch. The Sub-Committee to visit the East St. Logis Stock-Yards consists of Senators Whiting and Brown and Representatives Granger, Neil, and Washburne.

THE PENITENTIARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. missioners claim that if they have made errors, they were those of judgment. No one, as yet, has attributed dishonest motives to them, but there is a universal feeling that their conduct of the Pentientiary has not been according to the rules laid down in business.

THE MANNER OF LETTING THE LABOR CON-TRACTS,

I want to say a word in justice to the present I want to say a word in justice to the present Board of Commissioners, who should be heard in their defense. It is a well-known fact that the contracts were made nearly all under a former Board, and at a time when labor was high and in fair demand. The panie came, and with it ruin, and disaster, and depression of business. The effect upon outside business was no less felt within the walls of the Penitentiary, and its important industries lagraed. Money and its important industries lagued. Money became hard to collect, and contractors had a hard time of it financially, and in that way the prison was affected.

of this, it is stated that Selz & Co., who lease 375 convicts, ordered 100 of them locked up last fall, and kept them so, and paid for them for several months, rather than have them making additional stock, as the market was too de-pressed to dispose of goods.

For several years the contractors kept telling the members of the Penitentiary Board, fro time to time, that

THEY WERE LOSING MONEY, and would have to throw up the contracts uncontractors saw no improvement, and in the spring formally made a request for a reduction in the price of labor. In March they appealed to the Board by petition, and after two months

THROWN OVER 600 CONVICTS BACK UPON THE STATE.

There was no work upon which the State could have placed them, and no demand for the labor outside. It is held that they could not have been leased at that time for the amount received. The Commissioners claim that, after they advertised for bids, they had to go to work and solicit personally of men to come and take the convict labor, and that but few answers

it is claimed, would have been contrary to all the principles of justice in prison reform, and would have been productive of ill-health, bad habits, and everything that was proving beneficial to the convict would have been removed, and been at the same time immensely expensive to the State. The Commissioners considered the matter in all its phases, so they claim. Nearly all the contractors are experienced business men, who do not shrink from responsibilities or stop at obstacles. It is held by them as an important principle of prison management, and one upon which the public is not sufficiently posted, that the success of the contract system depends much upon the success of the contractor. If they are unsuccessful, the labor cannot be leased. The contractors, besides having to compete with outside labor, have also had to compete with outside labor, have also had to compete with THE CHEAPER LABOR OF EASTERN PRISONS, of which they have most seriously complained. It is claimed for Richardson that the reason for his having become so largely judebted to the prison was because it was expected during all that time, and in fact the prison was promised, adarge amount of additional stone-cutting work for the new State-House, yet necessary for the portices, etc., which would have come to the Warden of the Penitentiary, and the amount necessary to have paid Richardson's labor bills could have been retained. It was in anticipation of this, and in consideration of the fact that in this way Richardson could have paid his 81% cents a day for his labor, that his contract was not annulled sooner. It is further claimed that this was a much higher price than could have been, or is now, obtained for the same labor. As to the settlement, the Commissioners consider it a compromise wholly, and made it in order to obtain all that was possible from a contractor who was released to him at 50 cents tem-

the sacor was released to him at 50 cents tem-porarily, in order not to have the convicts idle in their cells, and made because no one else could be found to lease the 225 convicts at that time. The labor was released to him at 50 cents tem-

time.

THE PRISON'S DEBTS.

Of the financial status at present of the Penitentiary the public would like to know something accurately. For its information, I have obtained the following abstract from the books:

I. Carried from former management—bills receivable. 201.30
Open book accounts 901.30
Open book accounts 901.30
II. Retained percentage on account of contracts (25 per cent)
III. Due from contractors' arrearages—bills receivable. 216,651.56
Open accounts 15,142.39
31,793.95

219.70 VI. Due from United States January board bill for dieting and keeping

VIII. Cash and memoranda in receipts, 7, 329, 57

Nebrasko City taken during a former administration.

Dissection.

Item No. 1 is not good, being an old claim left by a former administration. Item No. 2 is left by a former administration. Item No. 2 is left by a former administration. Item No. 2 is the rebate account, which is nearly all collectable, but is no claim unless collected by order of the Legislature. Of item No. 3 \$509.15 is worthless; \$900 is in dispute; \$11,281.490 is good for from 50 to 75 cents on the dollar. The balance is good for its face, and the other accounts are worth dollar for dollar. The Penitentiary, then, has a sets at present representing a face value of \$103,595.74; deduct from this \$23,966.15 as desperate, which is a most liberal estimate, there remains at present \$79,692.50, as good and sufficient assets. Add to this \$15,497.26, rebates of 25 per.cent on contracts now in force and col-

lectable, and the assets aggregate a grand total of \$55.107.57.

Against this there is an indebtedness of \$89,000 against the Penitentiary, \$10,000 of which is not yet due. It will thus be seen that, if the money now due the Penitentiary is collected, there is an actual surplus balance in its favor of over \$6,000. On the other hand, if the rebates are allowed, there is a deficiency of over \$10,000.

THIS IS NO COOKED-UP STATEMENT, but taken directly from the books.

As to the management of the institution, maj. McLaughrey is a most excellent Warden, and the discipline is simply perfect. His chief clerk, Gallus Mueller, is a courteous gentleman, and they have given your correspondent every assistance possible in this investigation. In this connection I would also say that the Commissioners have thrown no obstacles in my way, and they have given your correspondent every assistance have thrown no obstacles in my way, and they have sided in many points to get at accounts. In conclusion, there are many defects in the financial mangement of the institution which could be altered with good profit to the fistate, and the Warden should be enabled to enforce collection on debts owing the institution, and not be a mere figure-head in this regard.

DAKOTA.

BLACK HILES LEGISLATION.

YANKTON, D. T., Feb. 14.—A bill has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and will be approved by the Governor, giving the Black Hills proved by the Governor, giving the Black Hills a United States Court, and assigning Associate-Justice Bennett there as a resident Judge, to take effect immediately on ratification by Congress of the agreement with the Sioux Indians ceding that country. Provision is also made for organizing counties there, giving them local courts and county officers.

The Legislature has made a large appropriation for locating and improving three reads.

tion for locating and improving three roads from the Black Hills to different points on the from the Black Hills to different points on the Missouri River. All that now remains to furnish the large population there with all the facilities for a local Government is the ratification of the agreement by the House, the Senate having already approved it.

The very mild weather of a month past has served to give great impetus to emigration there, and trains are leaving here almost daily for the Hills.

for the Hills.

The Legislature has also changed the location of the United States Court in the Northern District from Fargo to Bismarck.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 14.—In the Senate t day bills passed to regulate the holding of terms of courts in Portage County; relating to aid of a railroad in Rosendale; asking Congress to give the right of way and great of land to aid the construction of a railroad from St. Paul, Minn., to the Falls of Sault Ste. Marie; nd for the survey of the St. Croix River. In the Assembly, bills passed for a ferry across Lake Pekin; to prevent frauds by the coloring of grain; and in relation to offenses against chastity, morality, and decency.

A large number of bills were indefinitely postponed.

postponed.

There is much interest in regard to the bill disfranchising bondholders of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. A hearing was had before the Committee to-day, when conclusive arguments were given why the bill should not pass. The bill is likely to be report-ed from the Railroad Committee to-morrow or

IN THE LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 14.—In the House to-day bills were introduced to authorize Boards of Education to purchase text-books and sell them to pupils at whitesale prices; to provide for the collection of collinquent personal taxes; to for-bid Trustees or officers of county or township institutions purchasing supplies for the institu-tions under their charge from business-houses in which they are pecuniarily interested; to ah-thorize the City of Cincinnait to issue \$4,000,000 in bonds to purchase the city gas-works. In the Senate, the House bill to provide a sys-tem of compulsory education was passed by a vote of \$1 to 10.

INDIANA. THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 14.—The Senate t day passed a bill constituting Superior Courts in Allen and Cass Counties; to reorganize the Board of Control of the Woman's Reformator so as to place the institution under control of women, and joint resolutions opposing the loat of the credit of the United States to any rail road corporation, and favoring equalization to soldiers in the late War.

FIRES.

AT URBANA, O. URBANA, O., Feb. 14.—A very destructive fire occurred here about 5 o'clock this morning on the northwest corner of the public square. One livery-stable and ten or twelve business houses and dwellings were totally destroyed. Loss and dwellings were totally destroyed. Loss \$50,000, upon which there is \$30,000 insurance. D. Taibott estate, loss on building, \$3,000; insured \$2,000; D. Clayton, loss on building, \$3,400; insured \$2,000; J. S. Carter, loss on building, \$3,000; insured \$2,000; Ganson & McConnell's livery-stable, with 1,000 bushels corn, loss \$5,000; insured \$2,500; Gugenheim & Gardner, wholesale liquors, loss on building and stock, \$7,000; insured \$2,500; Mrs. Stakert, groceries, loss on building and stock, \$7,000; insurance; W. H. Christopher, billiard-room, loss on building and tables, \$3,000. The larger portion of the stock of merchandise was saved, by removal.

AT MICHIGAN CITY. MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Feb. 14.—A fire at o'clock this morning destroyed a two-story dwelling house on Ninth street, owned by Au gust Schaum. Loss about \$1,100; insured in the Home, of New York, for \$700. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 328 at 2 p'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by sparks from the chimney at No. 120 Desplaines street. No damage.

The alarm from Box 136 at 6:50 last evening Tamer's packing-house, corner of Archer avenue and May street. The flames were extinguished with pails of water without much dam-

AT COLUMBIA CITY, IND. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 14.—The Eagle Brewery, at Columbia City, owned by Charles Shaf-fer, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$25,000; no insurance. The fire was the work

AT LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 14.—A fire to-night de-stroyed the chain factory of Noeman & Co., the only institution of the kind south of the Ohio River. Loss, \$30,000. Insurance, ope-third.

AT COLUMBUS, IND. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 14.—The Commercial's special says Charles Schopper's brewery at Columbus, Ind., burned last night. Loss, \$25,-600; no insurance. Cause, incendiary.

THE WEATHER.
WASAINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15-1 a. m.-For the creasing cloudine's, and falling barometer.
Looks onservations.

Chicago. Feb. 14.

Time. Bar Thr. Bu. Wind. En. Weather.

7136. Day 100 day 100 00 8. E. fresh. Fair. 11:18a. m. 30.39 39 66 5. E. fresh. Cloudy 2:00p m. 30.31 57 62 5. E. fresh. Cloudy 5:00p m. 30.25 35 32 5. gentle. Clear. 10:18p. m. 30.25 35 32 6. gentle. Clear. mum thermometer, 40: minimum, 27,

UEN ERAL OBSERVA TONS,

CHICAGO, Feb. 14—Midnight,

ons. Bar. Thr. Wind. Rain Weather.

WILKIE AND FLYNN.

The Unlucky Stokers and Blowers of Mr. Storey's Smut-Machine

forts to Blacken Miss Early's Character.

ous Phalanx of Legal Counsel.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 14.—The legal talent in the Wilkie-Flynn branch of the Early-Store libel gathered at 9 o'clock this morning in the Court-House at Belvidere. It was ob that both sides had been supplemented by a legal gentleman,—W. C. Goudy for the defend and Bargee, Lathrop, Marshall, Garver, Fuller and Crawford for the prosecution. The ex and the facts of yesterday reiterated. Trude and Storrs cross-examined him for some hours but failed to weaken the main points of hi testimony.

an employe of Field, Leiter & Co., of Chicago, was sworn, and said that he had been approached upon several occasions by both Wilkie and Flynn; had been asked to drink with them, and to do, and again declared he knew nothing wrong about the young lady. Storrs attacked marked result, as the young man did not vary from his original testimony. MRS. ORVILLE WOOD

Winnebago County, and had; frequently visited the house kept by Jepson. She swore positively that she never saw Miss Early there; had been approached by Flynn and asked to swear out an affidavit stating this to be the case, but had postively declined so to do; swore that Wilkie had even visited her at her home after she had told Flynn that she knew nothing about Miss Early, and importuned her for one affidavit.

Flynn again renewed his request

Fair week. She positively denied that she ever told H. H. Waldo that she saw Miss Early and Mr. Warner coming out of a room at Jepson's.

ORVILLE WOOD was sworn, and said he was the husband of the last witness, and resided in Shivland. He was at home Fair-week, 1875. The defendants', Wilkie and Flynn, were at his house Sa after the Fair; saw his wife talking with Wilkie Flynn had been there prior to that. Flynn said he came there to see about that Early and Times affair; did not say a word about procuring an affidavit from his wife; was at the Holland House Fair-week; saw Mr. Flynn there in the office. Flynn pointed out Wilkie to him on the street; first saw Mr. Flynn near Mr. Rutledge's house. No cross-examination.

Flynn came, he wanted to know it Miss Early had frequented Jepson's house. He wished to know it witness was willing to state that Miss Early had visited her house, and witness told him she could only repeat what her husband had said about it—that was all she knew. He made an appointment with the witness to meet him at the Rockford Fair. He said he was EMPLOYED BY THE "TIMES" As A DETECTIVE, said he wanted to get testimony about Miss Early. Witness told Flynn that she did not know Alice Early. The second time he requested witness to sign an affidavit about Miss Alice Early. Witness agair told Flynn that all she knew about the matter was what Jepson had told her. Flynn at that time said others were going to sign an affidavit, and mentioned the names of Wood, Clark, et al. Mr. Dow drew up the affidavit. They were there about two hours. They said witness should be paid for her trouble—

DE NOT SAY HOW MUCH;

said the Times was able to pay. Flynn said these proceedings were being taken to mitigate damages in the Early suit. Flynn paid her for the affidavit that same day. He gave her \$10, and said when she came to Rockford he would give her four or five times as much. She received a letter from Flynn. [The letter was produced.] She did not know Alice Early; hever saw her to know her until last tall; did not know her until after witness had been before the Grand Jury. Wilkie said, at this interview, that they were going direct to Mrs. Wood's to get a statement from her.

ANDREW JEPSON

resided in Beloit; knew Flynn and Wilkie; had known the former some years; saw both Flynn and Wilkie in Chicago last fail. Wilkie came to his place of business, No. 126 West Washington street. Wilkie said he wanted to see witness at his office in the Times building; went to the Times office next day. Wilkie was alone in the room. Soon after Flynn came in. After a chat upon this Early matter the trio adjourned to a saloon opposite the Times office and Wilkie "set up" the oysters and drinks. They asked witness if Miss Early had ever been

NO RECOLLECTION OF WHAT OCCURRED AFTER-WARDS.

When be woke up he was in bed with a woman in some house of Ill-fame. On expressing his surorise, the woman said two gentlemen had thrown him out of a hack, and she had picked him up insensible. He might have made a statement at that time, but had no recollection of doing so. He found a \$2 note in his pocket. He saw Wilkie afterwards, who told him to stay around for he would be of use to him. He thought that it was Wilkie who advertised in THE TRIBUNE; answered THE TRIBUNE'S personal, and a weck after Wilkie called at his saloon.

sonal, and a week after Wilkie called at his saloon.

H. C. CLARK,
on being sworn, said he was a policeman residing at Rockford. Flynn had requested him to make out an affidavit azainst Jepson's house, which he (witness) did, and received \$2.50 for his trouble, which was paid him by Flynn. Flynn asked witness if he had ever seen Asa Pepper and Alice Early at Jepson's. Witness replied that he (Flynn) would get into trouble if he talked that way, and added that if any Early girl went down there it was Sid Early, a sister.

J. E. NASH,
being sworn, said he resided in Rockford, and had known the defendant (Flynn) for twelve years. Flynn had asked witness if he knew of Miss Early going down to Jepson's. He indignantly denied the charge, whereupon Flynn said he

"DID NOT CARE A DAMN IF MISS EARLY WAS AS PURE AS AN ANGEL, he had affidavits that would have a damning effect upon her character if presented to a jury." He said "Old Storey had \$20,000 he would rather apend than allow Alice Early to get a cent."

UNIMPORTANT TESTINONY.

Wellington Tofflemire was sworn, but knew

rather spend than allow Alice Early to get a cent."

Wellington Tofflemire was sworn, but knew nothing about the case.

A. Vaninwagin said he had known defendant, Wilkie, for eighteen years. Both him and Flynn had hired buggies of him during Fair week at Rockford—September, 1875.

E. H. Greggs resides in Chicago; knew both defendants; met Wilkie in September, 1875, to Chicago. Wilkie asked witness if he knew anything bad about Miss Early. Witness replied that he did not. Wilkie said he was getting out to Rockford on that business.

Asa Pepper had a poor memory and a bad cold, and was set down as the stupidest witness of the

day. He recollected that Flynn had given him a cigar, and that was all he knew about it. J. White was sworn and said he resided in Rockford. Flynn had spoken to him about making a statement, but came to no decided arrangements. He finally got out of Flynn's way.

B. Frank Riley said he was an artist of Durand. Flynn had procured an affidavit from him in regard to Miss Early's visit to the house kept by a man named Houston. Here the Court allowed the defendants to admit evidence to prove that Mrs. Houston was a disreputable character, but excluded testimony to show that the woman was sick, and that Miss Early's visit was a charitable one, made with other prominent ladies for the purpose of relieving suffering.] Flynn gave the witness Riley \$2, and his children each \$5, making, in all, \$12 for the affidavit.

There are only a few more witnesses for the prosecution. To-morrow—unless the defendants' witnesses are numerous—will close the testimony.

RAILROADS.

A COMING LAWSUIT. A COMING LAWSUIT.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Feb. 13.—There is a fair
prospect for a very expensive, important, and
protracted lawsuit, wherein the City of Burlington will be the plaintiff, and the Buriingto Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Compan successor to the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railway Company, will be the defendants. The facts upon which this suit will rest when instituted are as follows:

In 1868, when the Burlington Code.

Minuesota Railway was being constructed, a contract was entered into between the city and the Railway Company whereby the city granted to the Railway Company whereby the city granted to the Railway Company the right to use so much of "the accretions" as were north of High street, within the city imits, for depot grounds, and for such other purposes connected with the business of the Company as might be deemed advisable by said Company. These accretions constituted a large tract of submerged land, or land that was submerged during high water. Burlington is located at the mouth of a diminutive creek, the Hawkeye, which has washed large quantities of earth to the river, and these deposits, with those washed immediately from the face of the bold bluff north of the city are styled the accretions. The Burlington & Missouri and the Chicago, Burlington & Missouri and the Chicago, Burlington & Missouri and the Chicago, Burlington & Missouri and the Chicago Burlington, Codar Rapida & Minuesota for certain valuable considerations, expressed in the contract, towit: the Railway Company were to permanently locate the car, repair, and machine shops for the first division of the road at Burlington, and were to reclaim the accretions granted from their submerged condition and to raise the grade above highwater mark. In the same instrument another agreement is made whereby the city agreed to lay one mile of track, and in consideration of this the Company agreed to construct a wharf sixty feet wide from High street north to the city limits, an improvement of large dimensions and expense. The railway was built, the Company were established and are now maintained at Cedar Rapids, recent and general Managered. The early bush of the surfaction of the sound in the secretion

sel, and upon the report of the Committee a resolution was adopted instructing the City So-liction to bring suit against the Railroad Com-pany upon the contract, and to prosecute also for any obstruction of a public highway which

may be occasioned by the road. THE FOREIGN RATES.

There has been no change in the situation as regards foreign rates. The New York and Boson steamers refuse to accept the arrangement made by the railroads, and the shippers are not willing to make contracts at the new rates. Therefore no export business of any consequence has been done during the last three days, and probably little will be done until the managers' meeting in New York on the 27th. A few railroad men claim that THE TRIBUNE was wrong in making the statement yesterday that no such through rates were established from other Western or Southwestern cities, and that they had ern or Southwestern cities, and that they had therefore the advantage over Chicago. While it is true the agreement made by the trunk lines provides that such through rates shall be established from all Western and Southwestern points, yet it does not appear that such action has been taken anywhere except in Chicago. If it has been done, it must have been done on the sly, as no one seems to know anything about it. Several of the Chicago representatives of the Northeastern lines left for the East yesterday to consult their managers in regard to this difficulty.

The officials of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads claim that they reap no particular benefit from the new arrangement, and that it was made at the suggestion of Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt. If such is the fact it is hard to perceive what object Mr. Vanderbilt has in view, as it is the general opinion of the shippers in this city that the new arrangement is unfavorable to Chicago and New York, and decidedly against Boston.

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 14.—C. W. Willis to day resigned the position of Division Freight Agent of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad for the Springfield Division, and R. J. Williams, of Springfield, has been appointed to fill the va-

LEASED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 14.—The Minneapolis & Duluth Raifroad was to-day leased by the Minneapolis & St. Louis Raifroad for a term of

An effort is being made to prevent Mr. Hinde-kooper, the purchaser of the Cnicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, from taking possession of it. It is claimed by his opponents that he has not complied with the terms under which the sale was made. What the particular objections are could not be learned, but the bills are being drawn and will soon be presented to the court.

Mr. L. M. Cole, the veteran General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has sent to the managers of a number of his Western connections an assortment of splendid photographic views of interesting points along the line of his road.

Mr. J. Q. A. Bean, General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, who has been attending to business, connected with his road for a week or more, returned to the city yesterday.

VALUABLE INVENTION. VALUABLE INVENTION.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 14.—Mr. A. S. Dunning. Superintendent of the converting-mill of the Joliet Iron and Steel Works, has recently invented and perfected a new process for lining Bessemer steel converters. The invention is an important and useful one, consisting of a mixture heretofore unknown, by means of which the converter will run from twelve to twenty heats with one bottom. The linings generally used will stand only six or seven heats with one bottom,—and if they run that many they are said to run well. The great trouble has always been, with the linings now in use, in burning out, causing the molten steel to penetrate the tuyeres, resulting in the bursting out of the bot-lom of the converter, which delays work, wastes the entire heat, and is, consequently, a dam-age to the machinery and severe loss to the company. In Mr. Dunning's invention all this damage, loss of labor, and waste of material is prevented, the new lining stands the intense beat of the liquid steel, and wears as smooth as gists, until more than double the usual number of heats are run.

glass, until more than double the usual number of heats are run.

The value of such an invention is self-evident to all workers in and manufacturers of steel, and all are indebted to the knowledge and experience of Mr. Dunning for this valuable improvement. Mr. E. Hillock, the boss bottomaker of the Joliet Mills, is in partnership with the inventor in whatever benefits, financial and otherwise, may accrue from the patent, which, when granted, will be introduced in the Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburg, and other rolling mills.

AMUSEMENTS.

One of the most agreeable dramatic repre-sentations lately seen here was that of "Ches-ney Wold" at haverly's Theatre last night. Mme.Janauschek's personations of the two parts of Lady Dedlock and Hortense are in themselves of Lady Dedlock and Horiesse are in themselves marvels of art, and the supporting parts are taken by the Olympic Company with an evenness quite surprising, in view of all the circumstances. No one has differentiated more exactly than Janauschek the two unique and dissimilar characters which she embodies in this play. Her Lady Dedlock, when in the presence of those she distrusts, is all haughtiness and self-restraint, hiding under an ley exterior the fires which are already consuming her. The same woman subdued by her maternal love is another creature. It is no longer self-love that controls her, but regard for the happiness of one dearer to her than herself. Only her indomitable will remains as the element of her character that no affliction can purge away. How different is Hortense! A creature of impulse, carried away by indictive passions, she has not the power to conceal her feelings for a moment, nor to deceive another even when her own safety is at stake. Her shallow nature, as it is easier stirred, easier feels the influence of every gust of passion: and she sacrifices herfor a moment, nor to decelve another even when her own safety is at stake. Her shallow nature, as it is easier stirred, easier feels the influence of every gust of passion; and she sacrifices herself to ner hate without reflection. She is the type of ignorant emotion, as Lady Dedicck is of cultivated and chastened passion. The one character is the antithesis of the other. It goes without saying that Mme. Janauschek treats these personages in a most artistic manner. The scene of Lady Dedicck with her child and of Hortense with Inspector Bucket will linger in the memories of those who saw them last night. Better acting has not been offered here for months. Though the personations in both instances are aid, they now come with a sense of newness, after so long an absence from our stage. The supporting parts, as has been said, were surprisingly well taken. No serious fault is to be found with any of the acting. Special commendation is deserved by Mr. Weston, the Bucket of the occasion: Mr. Plunkett, the Guopy; and Mas Rose Osborne, the Jo. The last-named carned a large measure of applause for herself. To-night "Chesney Wold" will be repeated.

BENEFIT OF MR. THORNE. The amateurs who have banded together un-der the name of The Players, are under some obligations to Mr. E. F. Thorne for his kindness in connection with the rehearsals of "School."
The following letter will show that they desire to testify to their regard for him in a substan

tial manner:

Mr. J. H. McVicker—Dran Sin: We, the officers and members representing The Players Club, desirous of testifying our appreciation of Mr. Edwin Thorne as a leading-man of rare ability and a most courteous gentleman, wish to tender him a complimentary benefit, and most respectfully request you to entertain the subject, and arrange to appoint the time. Commending this to your favorable consideration, we are very truly yours, George L. Dunlay, President.
John G. Shortell, Vice-President.
Perry H. Smith, Robert G. Clark, Executive Committee.

Committee.
W. W. Young, Assistant Treasurer.
W. A. Angell, Manager.
R. W. Cox, Secretary.
John M. Durand, A. B. Pullman, E. T. Watkins,
William Olcott. L. D. Powers.
Curcaso, Feb. 14, 1877. It is a pleasure to add to what is said by The Players, the fact that many persons outside of the amateur club wish to be allowed some special opportunity of showing appreciation of Mr. Thorne's services. Although new to Chi-

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Asthma. Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy. Prepared from a German recipe obtained by the late Jonas Whitcomb, in Europe. It alleviated this disorder in his case when all other appliances of medical skill had been abandoned by him in despair. In no case of a purely asthmatic character has it falled to give immediate relief, and it has effected many permanent cures. It contains no poisons or injurious properties whatever; an infant may take it with perfect safety. Joseph Burnert & Co., Manufacturers and Proprietors No. 27 Central street, Boston. For sale by Druggists everywhere.

To the Gentlemen of Chicago—We respectfull announce having this day reduced the price of our widely-popular Silk Hats to \$8, and our Derby Hats to \$5. With this announcement we note a recent reduction in cost of labor as enabling usin a measure to meet the exigencies of the times, and assure you that in the emulation of the character and reputation of our fabrics in the past, we shall produce the Amidon Hat of the future.

F. H. AMIDON'S SON,

New York Feb. 10. 220 Fifth-av., New York,

T. H. Tilton, Agent, Palmer House.

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pare Cod-Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for consumption, asthma, diphtheris, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Manuf. only by A. B. Wilbor. Chemist, Boston. Sold by druggists generally.

Coughs—"Brown's Bronchial Troches' will allay irritation which induces coughing, giving oftentimes immediate relief in bronchitis, influenza, hoarseness, and consumptive and asthmatic complaints.

Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts; the very best; six for \$6; can be finished as easily as bemming a handkerchief. 173 Madison street.

FOR THE MILLION. AN

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for chil dren teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamms tion, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a remedy for nervous debility, impoverished blood, and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street.

NEW UNIFORM EDITION OF THE MOVELS BY THE LATE

CHARLES KINGSLEY, M. A., CANON OF WESTMINSTER.

Vater Babies. A Fairy Tale. 12mo. Illustrated 1.75 MACMILLAN & CO., 21 Astor-place, New York. FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS. PROFESSIONAL.

PILES AND PISTULA positively cured or NO PAY, without part of the use of knife, ligature or caustic. Every case guaranted. Br. J. B. C. PHILLIPS, 107 Madison-st., Chicago. ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

SMOKE! WATER!

WONDEREUL BARGAINS! DRY GOODS!

NORWELL & SIMPSON.

105 STATE-ST.,

Having had their stock slightly damaged by smoke and water at the fire in their store on Monday night, and having arranged with the Insurance Companies for the same, they offer THIS MORNING the entire stock at an

Immense Reduction TO CLOSE IT OUT.

NORWELL & SIMPSON 105 STATE-ST.,

Between Madison and Washin

MEDICAL SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

For CATARRH.

HENRY WELLS, of Wells, Pargo & Co.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH.

uperior to every other remedy before the public."

1. T. CAMPBELL, Boston.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH.

"I would willingly have given one bundred dollars for the relief obtained from the first dose." R. M. YALE, Boston.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH.

"It has cured me after twelve years of uninterrup uffering." GEO. W. HOUGHTON, Waltham WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, General Agents. Sold

ecces ELECTRICITY

FOR 25 CENTS. COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

ELECTRIC BATTERY

Is warranted, on the reputation of Dr. Collins, its inventor, an old physician, to be the best plaster in the world of medicine. The union of the two great medical agents, viz. Electricity and Medical Gums and Esences rully justifies the claim, and anothies this remedy to rank foremost among all cursaive compounds for all external Aches and Palas. "Are Doing Wonders."

Mesars. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—Collins' Voltaie Plasters are doing wonders. They work like magic, and those you sent last are all soid and more wanted. Please seed me three dozen as soon as you get this. Money inclosed herewith. I want them to-merrow night, if possible. In haste., Yours.

No. Fayette, Me., May 1, 1876. NOTE.—Mr. Falmer is the Postmaster of North Pay-ette, and baving become convinced of the great value, of these Plasters by actual use, he has obtained them upon favorable terms and is celling large quantities. A medicine that thus recommends itself cannot be too highly commended. One Faster sells dozens.

Sold by all druggiess for 25 cents. Sent on receipt of 25 cents for one, \$1.25 for six, or \$2.25 for swelve, carefully wrapped, and warranted perfect, by WEERS & POTTER, Proprietors, Botton, Mass. LAKE NAVIGATION. NAVIGATION OPEN.

GOODICH Transportation Co.

RECRIVE AND SHIP GOODS TO.

Racine, Milwankee, Pt. Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewannee, Ahnepee,
Ludington, and Manistee.

Office and Docks foot Michigan-av.
T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

Absolutely Pure. The Royal Baking Powder is prepared upon ecientific principles, from ingredients that are the most effective and wholesome. It received a special Centennial Award for these merits. The gentle can be had only in thin cans, and is for sale by the best grocers everywhere, but nease you cannot obtain it. send 60 cents for 11b., or 35 cents for 1/1 b., dweet to Royal Baking Powder Co., New York, and you will receive it by return mail. Receipt and full directions for making the delicious Vienna Bolla, also sent free out application, enclosing 3 cent is same.

present law as to acceptances, and should not if passed be put into effect suddenly. The amendment, after some discussion, was adopted. Mr. Smith, of Cook, offered a second amendment, providing that nothing in the bill should be construed to take away the right of action for damages because of breach of an oral promise to accept a bill. Mr. Smith's second amendment was lost, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 14.—You may well imagine my article of facts and figures in Wednesday's TRIBUNE occasioned much comment and disgust here. Of course, it was unpleasant for the Board of Penitentiary Commissioners, who say that they have been unjustly dealt with. I intended to do no injustice, and while I got my facts from reliable sources, the figures I took from the books, and they are correct. The Commissioners claim that if they have made over

a reduction, temporarily, of 25 per cent was made. This was done upon the threats of conhad been done, would have

ALLOWED THE MEN TO LIE IDLE, it is claimed, would have been contrary to all

PERSONAL ACCOUNTS DUE TO ILLINOIS STATE PENI

IV. Due from contractors for January
bilis. 14.125.62
V. Due from sundry persons—open ac-

...\$76, 595. 74 Total

In addition to this statement there are supplies on hand aggregating in value \$18,000, purchased since the last report was printed and issued, and real estate, the cash value of which may be set at nearly \$9,000, including the Richardson House at Joliet and a house and lot in Nebraska City taken during a former adminis-

on Trial.

restimony of a Large Number of Witnesses for the Prosecution.

Evidence Alleging Assiduous Ef-

Reinforcement of the Already Multitudin-

ants, and William Bargee, of Chicago, for the prosecution, making Storrs, Gondy, Trude, Brazee, Coone, and Wright for the defendants,

apon one occasion Wilkie wrote for him (witess) to come to dinner with him. At this time Wilkie said that, if he would divulge anything about Miss Early's character, the Times would liberally pay him for it. This Murray refused this witness rather savagely, but with no

resided in Beloit, Wis.; knew the defendants Flynn and Wilkie; had known Mr. Flynn for the past four years; had seen Mr. Wilkie once; saw him in Wisconsin at Mrs. Hill's,—Mr. Flynn and Mr. Dow were present at the time. She was engaged in service at Mrs. Hill's; had seen Mr. Flynn a week previous to this; could not exactly give the date of the visit; it was in September, 1875. Flynn and Wilkie came the bext day after the lair. It was in the forenoon, between 10 and 11. The first time Flynn came, he wanted to know it Miss Early had frequented Jepson's house. He wished to know it witness was willing to state that Miss Early had visited her house, and witness told him she could only repeat what her husbard had

The Monotony in Financial Circles as Yet Unbroken.

Falling Off in the Country Demand for New York Exchange.

The Produce Markets Active and Generally Lower---Provisions Weak.

stuffs Irregular--- Wheat Decline Early, but Closed Firm.

Important Changes Pending in the Handling of Grain in This City.

FINANCIAL.

The banks, with hardly an exception, would be glad to ret more paper than is now offered them. Discount fines have been running down in the dull weeks that have succeeded the active Board of Trade demand of last month. There is a growing surplus of loanable funds. At the same time the soverity with which paper is scrutinized is not at all relaxed, and a large part of that which is brought to the banks is not taken.

Rates of discount are \$@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. On the street, rates are 7 per cent and upwards.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 50c per \$1,000 premium. The country demand for exchange for remitance to New York bas grown less, and is smaller than usual at this season. This is the substitute from the quiet state of trade. The country merchants have made light purchases in New York, and have light payments to make.

nd have light payments to make. The clearings were \$2,800,000. THE SYNDICATE OPERATIONS.

The Journal of Commerce, of New York, says:

We have been asked several times by what authority Secretary Morrill "makes a present to the syndicate of upwards of \$3,000,000 extra interest, in addition to the handsome profits and commissions allowed them for placing the new bonds." We answer that we do not know of any authority in law for such a donation, and as the secretary thereby increases the public ded to allow it? It is the inviolation of water of the secretary of at a commission of the secretary of the secretary in the secretary of the secretary in the s

been followed ever since the refunding of the national debt began, with the exception of a brief period. It originated under Secretary Boutwell, who acted on the advice of the Solicitor of the Treasury. Secretary Boutwell's course was investigated by a Congressional Committee, who declared that the law bore him out. The Transuns condemned this payment of double interest strongly at the time it was begun, and it is still its opinion that, if the law is such as the Secretaries of the Treasury have claimed, it cannot be changed too soon. It is preposterous for the people of the United States to be compelled to pay on the millions they borrow a higher commission than is exacted of any good individual who borrows a few escirci of any good individual who borrows a few cusinds on bond and mortgage. THE NEW NON-FORFEITURE LAW OF MAINE.

egislature of Maine has passed a new life-ce law, which we give in full below. It is ned to afford more securify to the policy-hold-an any other State law. In the absence of any fied protection in the policy providing for the case of failure to pay premiums, the insured is protected by this law, according to its terms. At the same time, an insured person is entitled to whatever additional value may be secured to him ms of his policy. The law reads as fol-

it should overlously occur; then if what remains as forceasid shall exceed the net single premium of temporary insurance for the balance of the endowment term for the full amount of the policy, such excess shall be considered as a net single premium, or single endowment, payable only at the same time as the original endowment and in case the life insured survives to such lither; shad the amount this payable by the one of the same of t

the fluctoceaness at the time of default, but shall become a part of the forborne premium as hereinafter provided.

(Sac. 2. If the death of the life insured occur within the term of temporary insurance covered by the value of the policy, as determined in the previous section, and the policy are the content of the policy and the policy are the company shall be bound to pay the amount of the policy the same as if there had been no lapse of premium, anything in the policy to the contrary nowith-standing; provided, however, that notice of the claim and proof of the death shall be submitted to the company in the same manner as provided by the terms of the policy, within nincty days after the decease; and provided, also, that the company shall have the right and the premium and the amount instruct in the policy the amount for a manner of the death, including the whole of the year's premium in which the death occurs.

The CURHENCY OF CALIFORNIA.

The business community of California is suffering severely from the depreciation of silver, and meetings of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco have been held to devise measures of relief. There has been no advance in retail prices,

Francisco have been held to devise measures of relifef. There has been no advance in retail prices,
so that the loss of the discount on silver falls on
the dealers. Articles priced at a shilling—12% cents—
are sold virtually for 15 cents, as the storekeepers never are able to make change. The streetcars practice a similar imposition, taking 10 cents
for the fare of 6% cents. A correspondent of the
New York Sun, in describing the situation, mays
that the projudice of the Californians against paper
money extends even to the issues of the gold
banks:

THE BULL RUN OF THE BULLS IN WESTERN UNION.

the banks find difficulty in making their exch

the banks find difficulty in making their exchanges, they can hardly be in condition to respond to a more active demand and fulfill its requirements. If the present rates for Clearing-House balances were brought about by any increased demand for money from business sources, it might be looked upon as an encouraging sign of business improvement. But this is not the fact. The demand for money is light and has been for a long time.—Boston Daily Advertiser, Feb. 12.

UNFOUNDED RUMORS OF FINANCIAL TROUBLE.

The New York Beening Post of the 12th inst. says in its financial column that "among the rumors current have been those reporting trouble among the banks and financial institutions here and in Philadelphia; after careful inquiry we are able to say that the reports so far as New York banks and trust companies are concerned are untrue."

Gold was 105%@105% in greenbacks. Greenbacks were 95%@94%c on the dollar in

Acked. 113% 108% 100% 112% 115% 114% 110% 0-40s. United States new 5s of '81.... United States currency 6s..... STOCK.

Chicago City 7 v ct. bonds.
Chicago City 7 v ct. bonds.
Chicago City 7 v ct. sewerage.
Chicago City 7 v ct. sewerage.
Chicago City 7 v ct. bonds Iong.
Cook Lounty 7 v ct. bonds Iong.
Cook Lounty 7 v ct. bonds Iong.
City Ealiway, South Side.
City Ealiway, South Side.
City Ealiway, North Side.
City Ealiway, North Side.
Traders' Insurance Company.
Chamber of Commerce.
Exposition stock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14. —Gold opened and closed at 105%, with sales in the interior at 105%. Carrying rates were 1 to 3. Loans were also made flat. Silver at London 56%d. Here, silver bars 130% in greenbacks and 1221/2 in gold. Silver coin 1/2
discount.

Governments were active and steady.

Governments were active and steady.
Railroad bonds were dull, except in goal issues, which were irregular.

State securities were quiet. The stock market was weak in early dealings and afterwards improved. In the general list the chief interest centered in coal stocks, the fluctuations in which were wide and frequent. During the aftermoon the market was irregular and fluctuated frequently between strength and weakness. The principal activity strength and weakness. The principal activity was in the coal roads, Western Union, and Lake Shore, while New York Central agured a little more prominently. In the coal stocks, Delaware & Hudson fluctuated most, ranging between 48 and 51%, and closing at 50. Early in the day the 51%, and closing at 50. Early in the day the stock sold as low as 47%. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western ranged between 66% and 68%, closing at 67%, against sales in the morning as low as 65%. New Jersey Central, which advanced to 15% early in the day, declined to 14% at the close. At the close, in the general list, New York Central ranged between 98% and 98, closing at 98%. This afternoon 1% per cent was bid for the next dividend on 5,000 shares. Western Union advanced to 70%, with final sales at 70%. Transactions were 191,000 shares, of which 3,000 were Pacific Mail, 35,000 Western Union, 3,000 Northwestern, 3,000 Rock Island, 5,000 St. Paul preferred, 23,000 Lackawanna. 13,000 New Jersey Central, 4,000 Lackawanna. 13,000 New Jersey Central, and 15,000 Delaware & Hudson Canal.

Money market easy; 2%@3. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5.

Money market easy; 2%@3. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5. Customs receipts, \$117,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$55,000. Clearings, \$18,000,000. Sterling steady; long, 484%; short, 486. GOVERNMENT RONDS.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Feb. 14:

West Tweitth st. 25 ft w of Halsted st. n f. 25x
100 ft, with buildings, dated Feb. 12.

Bocy st. 50 ft w of Mary st, undivided st of 105 ft, dated April 17. 1876.

Paulina st. 1.415 ft so 6 Blue island sv. e f. 200
2249 4-10 ft to canal "B," dated July 23, 20,000
2249 4-10 ft to canal "B," dated July 23, 20,000
225 10 ft, dated Feb. 13.

Calumet sv. 200 ft so f Thirty-second st. w f. 125,125 4-10 ft, dated Feb. 13.

Calumet sv. 200 ft so f Thirty-second st. w f. 125,125 4-10 ft, dated Feb. 13.

Calumet sv. 200 ft so f Thirty-second st. w f. 125,125 4-10 ft, dated Feb. 13.

Calumet sv. 200 ft so f Thirty-second st. w f. 125,125 4-10 ft, dated Feb. 13.

Libit of the stated Jan. 17.

Libit of the stated Jan. 19.

Storth of the stated Feb. 13.

South of the stated Feb. 13.

Libit of the stated Jan. 19.

Libit of the stated Feb. 13.

Libit of the stated Feb. 14.

Libit of the stated Feb. 15.

Libit of the stated Feb. 15.

Libit of the stated Feb. 16.

Libit of the stated Feb. 18.

Libit of the stated Feb.

COMMERCIAL

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning and for the corresponding

			mulpine and	
galantine 140	1877.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Flour, bris	6,774	9,058	6, 635	7.029
Wheat, bu	8,750	45, 230	6, 450	24, 276
Corn. bu	61, 489	55, 155	46,638	51,540
Osts, bu	14.723	21,710	15, 216	17, 753
Rye, bu	2,008	500		700
Bariev. bu Grass seed. Ibs.	4,105	12,640	1.675	7,718
Plaxseed, lbs .	187,910	80,835 52,175	153,632	35.979
B. corn, lbs	34,000	2,915	21,801 41,000	270, 483
C. meats, the	202, 520	104, 203	1,026,430	3,577
Beef, tes		********	1,020,430	123
Beet, bris		195		1, 100
Porg, bris		140	228	230
Porg, bris Lard, lbs Tailow, lbs	265, 370	400	19,600	229,720
Tallow, 108	16, 475	9,930	68,750	21, 458
Butter, lbs D. hogs, No	108.007	64, 628	95,740	75,558
Live hogs, No.	2,157	2.273	551	818
Cattle, No	5,770	7.822 3.837	3,724	1.838
Sheep, No	1.632	2.012	1,918	2,080
Hides, iba	165, 195	208, 677	89,970	171,210
High wines, bris	110	201	00,810	92
High wines, bris Wooi, Ibs	13, 363	38,440	*******	46,890
Pointoes, but	2,633	393		730
Cost, tons	5, 431	3,597	662	743
Hay. Lobs	40	182	****	40
Lamber, m	578	267	1,098	1,276
Saingles, m	715	790	.00	\$45
Poultry, Ibe	44, 419	600	740	1,343
Ponitry, coope	49'410	44,090	25,080	27,615
Poultry, coops	****	14	**********	*** *****
heese, bxs apples, oris.	88	445	118	167
heese, bxs	375	877	136	130
apples, oris.	1,278			8
Seans, bu	383	367	149	12
SERVICE CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR		CO THE COLUMN	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	Section 1
Withdrawn f	om store	during	Tuesday	for city
consumption:	1,996 bu	wheat.	3, 247 b	corn.
, 853 bu oats,	1 319 ha	harlow	STATE OF STATE	STATE OF THE PARTY
			AND DESCRIPTION	1274199312
The followin	g grain v	TAS INSPE	eted into	store in

wheat, 2 cars N. W. wheat, 3 cars No. 2 spring, 5 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade (19 wheat); 1 car No. 1 corn, 6 cars high-mixed do, 14 cars new do, 24 cars new mixed do, 13 cars No. 2 corn, 20 cars rejected do (24 oats); 2 cars No. 2 rye; 14 cars No. 3 barley, 2 cars rejected do. Total, 139 cars, or 59,000 bu. Inspected oat: 13,394 bu wheat, 1,633 bu corn, 1,172 bu rye, 8,234 bu barley.

No. 2 fye; 14 cars No. 3 barley. 2 cars rejected ont: 13, 394 bu wheat, 1,633 bu corn, 1,172 bu rye, 8, 234 bu barley.

The temperature on 'Change at 1 o'clock' yesterday was 69½ deg. Rather too warm for comfort, and more coefly than necessary.

A petition was circulated on 'Change yesterday for signatures asking Congress to appropriate \$300, -000 to make a navigable channel between the East River and the Hudson River above New York, saving forty-five miles of travel, and offering a cheaper route for gram from the West to Europe than the present way past the old Battery.

A petition signed by many of our prominent merchants, bankers, and commission men was sent to Springfield Tuesday evening. It asks the Legislature of this State to make due inquiry, by committee, in regard to the gractical working of the Inspection laws, and with a view to making such modifications therein as may be deemed best for the good of all parties in the trade.

There is a fair prospect now that the charges for trimming grain into cars and switching those cars to elevator will be speedily abolished. It is found that not less than 5,000,000 bu of grain was transferred on track in this city last year from the two Northwestern lines, and some 3,000,000 bu form the Alton Road. All of this grain went directly through Chicago without paying elevator charges, and much of it was undoubtedly billed at less than actual weights, so that less freight was collected therefor than would have been paid had the grain been weighed here. These facts are powerful arguments in favor of a remission of receiving and shipping rates to a point that will induce the grain to "go up the spout" of the elevator instead of passing it by. It is probable that a few more days will bring about a satisfactory change in the condition of affairs.

The men who are anfering by the terrible decline in pork products complain that powerful capital is being unduly used to depress prices. They point to the fact that mess pork is now about \$1.00 per bri below the price at which it

ital is being unduly used to depress prices. They point to the fact that mess pork is now about \$1.00 per bri below the price at which it can be made from hogs bought now, and claim that the big stock of pork is being used as a sledge-hammer to force everything down to a low level. The present stock of pork would require to go out at the rate of 1,000 bris per day to be cleared off by the beginning of the next regular packing season.

The foreign exports from this city direct to Burops during last week included 101,000 bu corn, 2,806 boxes meats, 2,500 tes lard, 165,330 lbs fresh meats, and 0,000 cases canned goods, chiefly meats.

THE MARKETS. The leading produce markets were more active yesterday, and generally weak. The spirit of heaviness brooded over the scene early, and pork and wheat went down "by the run," while corn followed more slowly, and the other markets weakened in sympathy, though receipts were small on everything but hogs. The weather was still fine, and warm for the season, but this produced little effect on prices, and the markets were not much affected by the tone of advices received from other points.

There was a satisfactorily active dry-goods marthe tand a firm one. The attendance of buyers was more than usually full for this season of the year, and the mail order business also was of very generous proportions. Prices were without marked change. The grocery trade was more active than on the precedings days of the week, but the volume of orders scarcely equaled general expectations. In values the changes were unimportant. Dried fruits values the changes were unimportant. Dried fraits were in fair request, and were generally firmprunes, currants, and apples especially so. Fish were in good request at unchanged quotations. The butter and cheese markets had no new features. Leather, tobacco, bagging, paints. colors, and oils were quoted quiet at previous figures.

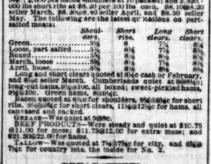
for the season, and the yard market is tojerably steady. Drugs and chemicals were fairly active and steady, quinine being firmer owing to its unusual scarcity. Furs were reported to be dull and weak, owing to the depressed state of the trade abroad and in the East, and large stocks have accumulated at the leading fur markets of the world. The wool, broom-corn, and hide markets were un-changed. Seeds were reported less active, but generally steady, the offerings being moderate. Potatoes were salable at recent prices. Green fruits were in fair demand and steady. Oranges quite firm. Poultry, game, and eggs were unsell almost as fast as they arrive, and the market is Rail freights were quiet. Through to Liverpool

was quoted at 53c per 100 lbs on corn, 52c on wheat, 60c on meats, and \$1.24 per brl on flour. To London the rates were 72c on meats and \$1.30 to Buffalo to load immediately.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs Feb. 14: George Stewart & Co., 204 sacks salt; Henry Sears & Co., 1 case

PROVISIONS.



BREADSTUFFS:

BREADSTUFFS:

FLOUR—Was dull and firm. The weakness in wheat made buyers hold off, except for the supply of Immediate wants; but sellers were firm in their adherence to former prices, as stocks are small. Sales were reported of 145 bris winters, partly at \$6.50; 750 bris spring extras, partly at \$6.00; 86.50; 750 bris spring extras, partly at \$6.00; 86.75; and 100 bris rye flour on private terms. Total, 905 bris. The market closed quiet, with the following as the saking range of prices: Choice winters, \$7.75; \$6.50; medium winters, \$6.75; \$6.75; \$7.75; \$6.50; medium winters, \$6.75; \$6.75; \$7.75; \$6.50; choice spring extras, \$6.50; \$7.25; \$6.50; choice spring extras, \$6.50; \$6.00; choice patents, \$8.25; \$9.50; common do. \$7.25; \$9.50; \$9.50; \$9.50; \$9.50; \$9.50; \$9.50; \$9.50; \$9.50; \$9.50; \$9.50; \$9.50; \$9.50; \$9.50; \$9.

were inactive at \$1.39\text{5} bid for No. 2, winter alorage. Sales were limited to 740 but at \$1.30\text{5} l. 45 free on board cars.

CORN—Was rather more active, but weak, declining \$40\text{5} text points of the control of the

Cason and were reported on 1, about 20.

3, 500 bu by sample at 30,610c on track. Total, 4, 800
but the way of the second of the Meas pork was lower, with sales of 7,000 bris s \$15.1256215.15 for March, and \$15.405615.4714 for

April, as unchanged. Sales 3,500 tes at \$10.474@ Lard was unchanged. Sales 3,500 tes at \$10.474@ Short ribs were active and steady. Sales 720,000 has 5 \$6.13\square. \$6.124 for March, and \$8.334 at 84.125e08.15 cash, 98.125c for March, and 84.325c for April.

Or April.

Wheat was in fair demand, and about 1/c higher at the close, being quoted stronger in Liverpool by private advices. April sold at 81.335es 1.33-6, and closed at 1.33-6. March closed at 91.324c, and raiged from 81.325es 1.325es 1.325c.

Corn was stronger, selling at 426-425c for March, and closed at 435-64-6415c. May nold at 455-6455c, and closed at 435-645c and closed at 435-65c for May, and closed dull at 355/c for March.

March,
Mess pork was moderately active for April, closing 30-3125c lower than at Lo closing at \$15.075-601. It's for March, \$15.356 15.375 for April, and \$15.55 45.6 for May. Sales 3,500 bris at \$15.566 15.375 selled Lard was \$6275c lower than at the close of the morping seesion. March closed at \$10.424-610.45, April at \$10.575-610.05, and \$40.575-610.05, and \$10.575-610.00 for April.

GENERAL MARKETS. GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$2.0682.10.

BROOM-CORN—The market is steady and the demand fair; Choice green burk, 5%67c; medium burk, red tipped, 4½65c; green brush, with burl enough to work it. 5655c; red tipped with do, 46845c; red do, 3635c; green covers and inside, 465c; red tipped do, 3635c; inside brush, 364c; medium to choice stalk braid, 4655c; inferior brush, 3c; crooked do, 264c.

BEANS—Prime mediums were salable at \$2,00@2.05, but poor or dirty lots were slow at various prices.

BUTTER-Trade was fairly active at unchanged prices. Choice qualities were in scanty supply, out the lower grades were plentiful. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 27@32c; medium to good, 20@25c; inferior to

yellow, 27@32c: medium to good, 20@25c; inferior to common, 13@18c; roll, 17@22c.

BAGGING—Grain bags were strong. Burlaps and gunnies remain quiet and steady. We again quotes: Stark, 23%c; Montaun, 22c: Pereless, 22c: Ontario, 22c: Lewiston, 21c: Otter Creek, 19c: American, 18%c; Amoskeag, 19c: burlap bags, 4 and 5 %d. 18@15c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; do, double, 24@24&m onderate at the common of the cheese trade continues moderate at the common of the cheese trade continues moderate at the cheese trade continues to the cheese trade and the cheese trade trade to the cheese trade and unchanged. We repeat our list: Lackawanna egg. 87.50; do nut and range, 88.00; Blosburg, 87.00; Briar Hill, 80.0; Blaitimore & Ohio, 85.50; Hilmore, 83.75; Gartaberrie, 85.00; Indiana block, 84.50; etc. 15.00; Briar Hill, 80.0; Baltimore & Ohio, 85.50; 111more, 83.75; Indiana block, 84.50; Ed. 15.00; Briar Hill, 80.00; Baltimore & Ohio, 85.50; 111more, 83.75; Gartaberrie, 85.00; Indiana block, 84.50; Ed. 15.00; Briar Hill, 80.00; Baltimore & Ohio, 85.50; 111more, 83.75; Gartaberrie, 85.00; Indiana block, 84.50; Ed. 15.00; Briar Hill, 80.00; Baltimore & Ohio, 85.50; 111more, 80.00; Briar Hill, 80.00; Baltimore & Ohio, 85.50; 111more, 80.00; Briar Hill, 80.00; Baltimore & Ohio, 85.50; 111more, 80.00; Briar Hill, 80.00; Baltimore & Ohio, 85.50; 111more, 80.00; Briar Hill, 80.00; Baltimore & Ohio, 85.50; 111more, 80.00; Briar Hill, 80.00; Baltimore & Ohio, 85.50; 111more, 80.00; Briar Hill, 80.00; Baltimore & Ohio, 85.50; 111more, 80.00; Briar Hill, 80.00; Baltimore, 80.00; Briar Hill, 80

\$4.50@4.75.
COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were duil at \$1.20 state of least letters, and \$1.00 for pork barrels.
DiffESSED HOGS—Were duil and weak, declining about 15.425c per 100 los under fair offerings, and in sympathy with live hogs. A few lots of heavy weights were taken early for shipment at \$6.75. Packers offered \$6.50 for mixed lots. Sales, \$ cars and 44

sympathy with five costs of the property of th

tasslum. Iod. B. \$2.5062.00; quinine, sulph., Oz. \$3.05
603.10; red precipit., B. \$1.0061.05; root pecac, powd.
B. \$1.5061.00; root rhelt. E. L., powd., B. \$1.25061.50;
sola, Cascille, gen., B. 10614c; sulphur. B. \$4.250c;
EGG-Were in moderate receipts, eving to the
cooler weather, consequently do not seem antious to
sell at present prices.

FISH-Were firm and in good demand at the
cooler weather, consequently do not seem antious to
sell at present prices.

FISH-Were firm and in good demand at the
result of the sell sulphur. B. \$5.00; No. 2 do \$4.75; tront, \$4.01; No. 1 shore extra. \$4.01;
\$5.00; No. 2 do \$4.75; tront, \$4.01; No. 1 shore extra. \$4.01;
\$5.00; No. 2 do \$4.75; tront, \$4.01; No. 1 shore extra. \$4.01;
\$5.00; No. 2 do \$4.75; tront, \$4.01; No. 1 shore extra. \$4.01;
\$5.00; No. 2 do \$4.75; tront, \$4.01; No. 1 shore extra. \$4.01;
\$5.00; No. 2 do \$4.75; tront, \$4.01; No. 1 shore extra. \$4.01;
\$5.00; No. 2 do \$4.75; tront, \$6.01; No. 1 shore extra. \$4.01;
\$5.00; No. 5 do \$4.75; tront, \$6.01; No. 1 shore extra. \$4.01;
\$5.00; No. 5 do \$4.75; tront, \$6.01; No. 1 shore extra. \$4.01;
\$5.00; No. 5 do \$4.75; tront, \$6.01; No. 1 shore extra. \$4.01;
\$5.00; No. 5 do \$4.75; tront, \$6.01;
\$6.01; tront, \$

Calf. 90.31.25 Harnes 328 38 Klp 70.81.03 Sole 388 44 Upper 20.3 25 Upper 203 25 368 44

Caif FURNACH STOCK. 1.0064.25

LUMBER—Continues in fair interior demand and steady. Philowing is the price-list:
First and second clear. 1 to 2 inch. 335.00633.00

Third clear, 1-inch. 30.00631.00

Clear is to 2 inch. 30.00631.00

Clear is to 2 inch. 30.00631.00

First and second common, rough 30.00

First common dressed siding 14.50

First common dressed siding 14.50

First common dressed 17.00

F No. 2 will reserve the control of th

\$1.73\(\text{91}\) B5, prime being \$1.85. Clover was in fair request at \$9.00\(\text{94}\) D5 for good to prime, and good mammoth sold at \$9.30\(\text{94}\) Mungarian sold at \$4.35\(\text{55}\) C, and mijlet was quoted at \$40\(\text{95}\) Buckwhest was quoted at \$40\(\text{95}\) Buckwhest was quoted at \$65\(\text{96}\) E for fair to prime. SALT—Was quiet and steady: Fine salt, \$1.40\(\text{cor}\) or dimary coarse, \$1.70\(\text{car}\) dairy, with bags, \$3.30\(\text{car}\) Ashton dairy, per sack, \$4.0\(\text{94}\) VEAL—Good to choice calves were quoted at \$65\(\text{96}\) deeper \$p\$, and other offeriags at \$66\(\text{96}\) were deeper \$p\$, and other offeriags at \$66\(\text{96}\) WOOL—Continues in moder we Western demand, and steady: Washed deece, she and medium, \$35\(\text{37}\) et do coarse. \$36\(\text{96}\) deeper \$p\$ and other offeriags at \$66\(\text{36}\) et washed. prime, \$40\(\text{96}\) 42c; do poor to good, \$35\(\text{96}\) deeper \$p\$.

LIVE STOCK.

1,668 2,634 3,578 6,378

vorsible to a further drop. The extreme range of sales was \$4.598.acts. Set two small lots of extra Philadelphia at \$4.166.5.25, sale two small lots of extra Philadelphia hage at \$6.25. Martin Bross and Gregory, Cooley & 6.5. sach effected a sairs at the laster price.

No. Ar. Price, No. Ar. Price, No. Ar. Price, 35. As. Price, 35. 485.86. 36. 47. 248 \$4.80. 46. 207 \$5.70. 35. 449. 6.39. 49. 331 5.89. 30. 213 5.70. 35. 440 6.39. 49. 331 5.89. 30. 213 5.70. 37. 411 6.25 47. 391 5.85 5.85 53. 2231 5.75 57. 416. 324 6.15 34. 229 5.89. 36. 229 5.70. 36. 433 6.25 45. 238 5.89 61. 222 5.70. 36. 432 6.25 513 272 5.89 5.80 257 5.70. 36. 432 6.25 513 272 5.89 5.80 257 5.70. 36. 442 6.25 131 272 5.89 5.80 257 5.70. 36. 442 6.25 131 272 5.89 5.80 5.90 257 5.70. 38. 441 6.25 55. 2232 5.75 57. 291 5.70. 36. 442 6.25 55. 2232 5.75 57. 291 5.70. 36. 441 6.25 55. 2522 5.75 57. 291 5.70. 39. 440 6.27 6.70 38. 289 5.75 58. 186 5.70 5.70 50. 442 6.10 38. 289 5.75 5.75 57. 291 5.70 50. 442 6.10 39. 289 5.75 5.75 57. 291 5.70 50. 420 6.10 39. 289 5.75 5.75 59. 291 5.70 50. 420 6.10 39. 291 5.75 5.75 62. 291 5.70 50. 420 6.10 39. 291 5.75 5.75 62. 291 5.70 50. 420 6.00 44. 185 5.75 62. 291 5.65 5.00 50. 291 5.75 50. 291 5.75 50. 420 5.80 50. 291 5.75 50. 291 5.75 50. 420 5.80 50. 291 5.75 5.75 50. 291 5.65 50. 291 5.75 50. 291 5.65 50. 291 5.75 50. 291 5.65 50. 291 5.75 50. 291 5.65 50. 291 5.75 50. 291 5.65 50. 291 5.75 50. 291 5.65 50. 291 5.75 50. 291 5.65 50. 291 5.75 50. 291 5.65 50. 291 5.75 50. 291 5.65 50. 291 5.75 50. 291 5.65 50. 291 5.75

at the regioning of the week, sales making at \$3.03.6 c. 12% for your to extra. Holmes & Beckett sold a flock at the outside figure. "SILES."

No. As. Price. Ro. As. Price. No. As. Price. 128. No. 4s. Price. 128. No. As. Price. 128. No. 4s. Price

days. 2, 805; Yorkers. 86, 0000. 40; Philadelphiaa, 87, 00 67, 25.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 2, 200 head; total for two days. 7, 200; seiling at 460c.

ST. LOUIS. Feb. 14. —House—Duri and sower: light shipping to good Yorkers. 85, 2565, 60; packing. 85, 60 65, 50; butchers. 85, 8036, 10.

CATTLE—Choice to fancy steers. 85, 2565, 60; good to prime, 84, 6005, 128; cow and holfers. 83, 12,464,00; corn-fed Texans. 83, 5064, 128. CINCINNATI. Feb. 14.—Host—In good demand for light shipping; common, 95. 32-35. 50; rafe to good light, 85. 60-86. 50; packing; 85. 60-86. 30; butchers', 86. 159. 65; receipts, 2, 119; shipments, 860.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Liverpool. Feb. 14-11 a. m. -Flour-No. 1. 24s ed;
No. 2. 22s.

Oralis - Whest - Winter. No. 1. 11s: No. 2. 10s ed;
spring, No. 1. 10s 9d; No. 2. 10s: white. No. 1. 10s 7d;
No. 2. 10s 5d; club, No. 1. 11s: No. 2. 10s ed. Corn-New. 24s 6dg2ss 9d; old. 22s.

Phovisions--Pork, 67s 9d. Lárd, 54s.

Liverpool. Feb. 14-1 p. m. -Lard. 53s.

Rest unchanged.

Liverpool. Feb. 14-1 p. m. -Lard. 53s.

Rest unchanged.

Liverpool. Feb. 14-1 p. m. -Lard. 53s.

Rest unchanged.

Liverpool. Feb. 14-1 p. m. -Lard. 53s.

Rest unchanged.

Liverpool. Feb. 14-1 p. m. -Lard. 53s.

Rest unchanged.

Liverpool. Feb. 14-1 p. m. -Lard. 53s.

Rest unchanged.

Liverpool. Feb. 14-1 stess. -Corrow-Dull and beavy: 6%sed 15-16d; sales 8,000 baies; seculation and export. 2,000; American, 500.

Beradduty: California white wheat, 1s.54d-10s 7d; de club, 10s 36d-11s; No. 2 to No. 7 red Western spring. 10s.510s od; do winter, 10s. 6ds-11s. Flour-Western email, 22s-21s ed. Corn-Western mixed.

Zisi new do, 24s-62-23s-24. Conn-American, 2-2s-24.

Barley, 2s-64. Pess-Caradian. 2s-56.

Barley, 2s-64. Pess-Caradian. 2s-56.

AMERICAN CITIES.

1.48 bid; No. 2 Chicago held at \$1.45, and \$1.48 bid; smail parcels ungraded spring sold at \$1.50; No. 1 spring. \$1.50; No. 000 be ungraded spring for export at \$1.20; in store. Rye slightly in buyers favor; light export demand; Western, 20284c. New corn \(\frac{1}{2} \) better: moderate trade for export and home use; closing holders a little more disposed to realize; old Western mixed quiet and nominal; Negate in store and aftons; sales \$8,000 bu; new ungraded Western mixed, 55% 57c; New York no grade and No. 8, 55% 55c; ficialing 6,000 bu of the latter for export at 56%; atcamer mixed, 59% of the latter for export at 56%; atcamer mixed, 59% of the latter for export at 56%; atcamer mixed, 59% of the latter for export at 56%; atcamer mixed, 59% of the latter for export at 56%; atcamer mixed, 59% of the latter for export at 56%; atcamer mixed, 59% of the latter for export at 56%; atcamer mixed, 50% of the latter for export at 56%; atcamer mixed, 50% of the latter for export at 56%; atcamer mixed, 50% of the latter for export at 56%; atcamer mixed, 50% of the latter for export at 56%; atcamer mixed, 50% of the latter for export at 56%; atcamer mixed, 50% of the latter for export at 56%; atcamer mixed, 50% of the latter for export at 56%; atcamer mixed, 50% of the latter for export at 56%; atcamer mixed, 50% of the latter for export at 56%; atcamer mixed, 50% of the latter for export at 56%; atcamer mixed, 50% of the latter for export at 56% of the

13.5-32.413561. Nayember, 1216-12 15-160; December, 1236-12 15-160.

FLOUR—Receipts, 11.000 bris; moderately active expert and home trade use; prices unchanged. Rye flour quiet but steady; 24.5035 10.

Cons Mis Ar—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN-Wheat quiet but firm; ungraded spring, 21.40; 36. 4 spring, 21.50; 30. 2 Milwaukee, store, heid at 1.50; 31.475-148 bid; No. 2 Chlergo spring, heid at 1.50; 31.471-18. Rye—Market dull; Western, 223-362. Harley heavy; No. 1 Canada, 31.0081.00, mair, market dull. Corn—Western mixed, receipts, 37.000 bu; for new a moderate export and home trade inquiry; old, quiet and unchanged; uncraded new Western mixed, 556-657c; no grade, 568-57-5c; steam mixed, 569-657c. Octa—Market dull; receipts, 8,020 bu Western mixed and State, 30.00c; white do, 44-250-5c.

HAY—Stand and State, 30.00c; white do, 44-250-5c.

HAY—Stand and tunchinged.

Hors-Dull and heavy; yearlings. 8612c; new Western, 1022-102.

Hors-Dull and heavy; yearlings. 8612c; new Western, 1022-102.

Learning of the control of the

changed.
FLOUR-Strong and higher for supers and extras which are scarce; super fail, \$3,25%5.50; extra fall, \$5.75@6.15; XX fail, \$6.35@8.65; XXX fail, \$8.75@ 7.00.
GHAIN—Wheat dull and lower to sell; No. 2 red fall,
\$1.50 bid cash; \$81.515 bid March; No. 3 do. \$1.45 bid
cash; sales, \$1.48 March. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed.
3856-3856 cash; 39:68-3856 March; 4156 April; 4356
cash; Age, Oats quiet; No. 2, 3556 cash; 370 asked
March. typ. 67-56. Barley dull; prime to facey North-

NEW ORLEANS. Feb. 14.—FLOUR—Active, but not gotably higher.

quotably higher.

Quotably higher.

Quata — Corn steady, with a fair demand, at 53@55c.
Out of o. Galena, 50c.

Chart — Corn steady with a fair demand, at 53@55c.
Out of o. Galena, 50c.

Chart — India and nominal; \$16,00616.50.

Phovisions — Fork — Market dull; held at \$17,78. Lard scarce and firm; \$11,00611.25; kegs, \$11.75.412.90.

But's nears dull, weak, and lower; shoulders loose, 636c; packed, 63c; bulk clear rib, 63c; clear, 9c. Bacon quiet but steady; hams—Sugar-cured hams, 120 125c.

Bult meats dail, wear, and lowert anothers now packed, doic bulk clear rib, 85(c; clear, 9c. Bacon quiet but steady; hams—Sugar-cured hams, 12212/9c.

Wittsav-Quiet; \$1.008.1.08 in proof.
GROOMRIES—Colfee—Market duil; ido, cargoes, 18468
22c in gold. Moissase duil and nominal. Rice quiet and weak; 44/966.

Bran—Scarce and firm; 60c.

PRILADELPHIA.
Feb. 14.—Petrecture—Duil and nominal; refined, 20/2c; crude, 1846815c.
PROVISIONS—Quiet and weak. Mess pork. \$17.008
17.25. Beef hams, 21/92c; smoked do. 16412c; pixtied do, 10/8610/96. Lard, \$11.00611.5. 16612c; pixtied do, 10/8610/96. Lard, \$11.00611.5. 16612c; pixtied do, 10/8610/96. Lard, \$11.00617.5. 16612c; pixtied do, 10/8610/96. Lard, \$11.00617.5. 17mothy unclanged. Witter, \$1.006.75. 7s; intensects family, \$7.0067.50; Pennsylvania do, \$7.0067.75; patent, \$9.00610.28.

GHAIN—Wheat—Choice in fair demand; Pennsylvania red, \$1.50; amber, \$1.55; white, \$1.5061.70. Rye unchanged. Corn—Demsad light; yellow, 5446.6562; sail, 50c free on board, 0sta quiet; white, 40842c; mixed, 30637c.

Wittsay—Western, \$1.09.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2.000 bn; corn, 16,000 bn.

Baltimstra—Corn, 71,000 bn.
Baltimstra—Corn, 71,000 bn.
Baltimstra—Corn, 71,000 bn.
Baltimstra—Corn, 71,000 bn.
Baltimstra—Corn, 71,000 bn.
Baltimstra—Corn, 71,000 bn.
Baltimstra—Corn, 71,000 bn.
Baltimstra—Corn, 71,000 bn.
Baltimstra—Corn, 71,000 bn.
Baltimstra—Corn, 71,000 bn.
Baltimstra—Corn, 71,000 bn.
Baltimstra—Corn, 71,000 bn.
Baltimstra—Corn, 71,000 bn.
Baltimstra—Corn, 71,000 bn.

RECRIPTS—Wheat, 2,000 but corn, 18,000 bu.
Shipmants—Corn, 71,000 bu.
Shipmants—Corn, 71,000 bu.
Shipmants—Corn, 71,000 bu.
Baltinorr, Feb. 14.—Flotts—Firm and unchanged.
Galis—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn—Western mixed dail and weak at 50c. Oats in steady demand; moderate; Western mixed and State, 41645c.
Rye wieady at 70872c.
Clover Skrep—Bull and lower; 15618s.
Flovisions—Dull and lower; 15618s.
Plovisions—Dull and lower; 15618s.
Plovisions—Dull and lower; 15618s.
Butterned, \$11.56611.78.
Butterned, \$11.56611.78.
Butterned, \$11.56611.78.
Butterned—Quiet and wast; 20.20c.
Verses—Market dull; nominally unchanged.
Whitsay—Market dull; 100.
Shipmants—Corn, \$2,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu.
Shipmants—Corn, \$2,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu.
Shipmants—Corn, \$2,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu.
Shipmants—Corn, \$2,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu; corn, 51.50%; and \$1.50%; No. No. 2 red, \$1.50; March, \$1.50%; now \$1.50%; now \$1.50%; No. \$2,44%; March, 415c; May, 48%; rejected red. \$1.12.
Corn quiet; high mixed, 448c; oid, 47%; No. 2,44%; March, 44%; May, 48%; rejected red. \$1.12.
Corn quiet; high mixed, 448c; oid, 47%; No. 2,44%; March, 44%; May, 48%; rejected red. \$1.12.
Shipmants—Flour, 500 bris; wheat, \$0,000 bu; corn, 51,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 51,000 bu; oats, 2,500 bu.
Clovers. Sked—Ss. 90
Cixcinnati, Feb. 14.—Cortron—Dull and lower to

SHIPMENTS—FIGUR. SOD Dris; Wheat, 7,000 Du; corn, bl, (00) Du; coata, 2,000 bu. CLOVER-SEED—83.90
CLOVER-SEED—83.90
CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—COTTON—Dull and lower to sell; 124c.
Flours—Steady and firm.
GRAIN—Wheat in good demand at full prices; red, \$1.4561.50. Corn quiet; 400-43c. Oats in good demand; \$1.4561.50. Corn quiet; 400-43c. Oats in good demand at 780-79c.
Bariey dull; fall, 75-85c.
Froverhous—Forw dulke 89c. 48c. at 210.95 June; settle, 100-14c.
Froverhous—Forw dulke 89c; sales at 210.95 June; settle, 100-14c.
Froverhous—Forw dulke 89c; sales at 210.95 June; settle, 100-14c.
Hill, 100-14c. Hulk meats dull and lower, shoulders, 548c. Bu on quiet; 74c; 94c; 94c.
WHISEY—Bull and unchanged.
MILWAUKER, Feb. 14.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat Grain topened at an advance of 16c; closed strong; No. 1, \$1.44; No. 2, \$1.25½; March, \$1.33½; April, \$1.363; No. 3, \$1.27. Corn steady and firm; No. 2, 45c. Oats easier; No. 2, 545c. Rye scarce; No. 1, 72c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 string March, 75c; No. 3 nominal.
PROVISIONS—Dulk and depressed. Mess pork nominally \$15.00. Frime steam lard, \$10.45. Dressed hogs, 64c.
RECKIPS—Flour, 6.00 Dris; wheat, 5,500 bu.
Shippients—Flour, 6.00 Dris; wheat, 6.500 bu. Shippients—Shippients—Shippients—Flour, 6.00 Dris; wheat, 5,500 bu.
Shippients—Flour, 6.00 Dris; wheat, 6.500 bu. Shippients—Shi

846c: shouldars. 55666c. Mess pork, \$15.75 jobbing.
Sorrox. Feb. 14.—FLOUR—Steady.
GRAIN—Corn quiet but steady. Onts quiet: No. 1
white, 54655c.
Woots—Remains the same, with a steady demand for
manufacturers orders; all desirable fleeces continue to
be sustained; Chio and Pennsylvania. 35850c; Michigran, and Wisconsin, 59641c; combing delaine, 45650c;
good lines super and X pulled in demand. 37647c; low
grades are neglected.

BUFFALO. Feb. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and firm;
sales 2,000 bu Wisconsin spring at 81.85; 1,200 bu Minnesots at 81.65. Corn fractive; nominally unchanged.
Hye neglected. Barley quiet; sales 9,200 bu Canada at
about 90c.

12540; not receipts, 739 bales; a 150, New Oznakas, Feb. 74.—Co

DRY GOODS.

New Yong, Peh 14.—Cotton goods and firmly held by agenta. Cotton doing well. Prints in moderate reshirting prints fairly active. Dress finand. Kentacky Jeans Srm. Costin

WILMINGTON, POB. 14.

PLAN FOR ELECTING PRI SANTA FR. N. M., Feb. 7.—I have interest your editorial in Tm Tribuns, referring to the plan of . lew for electing President. It su in order, I will submit a plan I hav

our correspondent's acheme pres Who shall divide the States into a tricts? Congress can't do it, beer matter entirely under the control of Legislatures, by express terms of the tion. If the Legislatures of the tion. If the Legislatures of the 8s the appointment every one will mandered. There will not be a sin one made. The cheating will be ear one made. The cheating will be utmost degree. The party in p State will throw large surpluses of into the few districts allowed to that and they will pile up all the mate Opposition into one or two hure then awamp the other Opposition methods, known to all the control of the other opposition methods. methods known to all gerrymanderists, objection is pretty nearly fatal to the plan posed by our correspondent.—ED, Second—I would allow each election at three votes for President, to be known at deating votes, dispense with Electors, and direct.

three votes for President, to be known dential votes, dispense with Electors at direct.

Third—No one candidate for President receive more than two Presidential vote any one election district.

Fourth—Divide the sum of all the very for all the candidate for President in cotion district, respectively, by three, the of Presidential votes to which it is entitle the quotient would be the ratio of the vote to the Presidential vote. The occaditing the Presidential vote to the candidates voted for in the respective, would be, first, one Presidential vote number of votes received by any or all candidates equal to the quotient; set after, credit, in the order of their amount of the presidential vote cach for the highest remains uninority votes received. As before state ever, no one candidate would receive minority votes received. As before state ever, no one candidate would receive the presidential votes. To illustrate: A given election district be to more than three Presidential votes.

as the ratio of the popular vote to the redential vote.

Thus, Tilden received 55,000 votes, Detectived 25,000. The remainder. Hayus received 45,000. Coordinate of this district would be: First, Tilden have received a number of votes equal to the nor quotient, is entitled therefor to one one. Hayes having received the highest man or remainder vote, he is entitled to as Tilden having received, in addition to a Tilden having received, in addition to a total control of votes equal to the ratio, a remainder ceeding the minority vote cast for Cooperative of the control of the ratio of the control of the ratio of the control of the ratio of the control of the cont

The same total ...

The same total.

Here, Hayes having received a not votes equal to double the ratio and son over, he would clearly be entitled to a Thilen, having received the highest mote, would be entitled to one not. again have the three Presidential votes is distributed. Once more:

Rilled by His Brother.

Jeferson City (Mo.) Journal.

A few weeks ago Granville M. Hares shot and killed his brother. George W. Hayes, in Pemiscot County. The quarrel which led to the shooting was the result of a lawauit that we engaged in between the young men about their old bomestead. The cridence at the inquest held on the body of George goes to show that the dead man was endeavoring to sheet Granville when he killed him. Granville

The Trial of A. N. Las

THE COURT

City Cases Disposed Of-

Record of Judgments and Bankruptey Busine Expressions of Opinion on of the Fee Bill

THE RECORD

Judge Blodgett is engaged in letment for perjury against A is. The indictment grows out. 1873 between Miss Susan C. Work, and Lancaster. She put & tates bonds in his hands and handledge or consent, pledged in the commercial Nations. 1573, to the Commercial National Isteral security for a loan of Schiel a bill to have the bonds repaid to her. Lancaster filed an a that in February, 1871, he had gages on Iowa lands to the amount of the bonds he had held. He also state and the state of the bonds he had held. He also state of the bonds he had held. which fully settled. He also sta \$50,000 of unincumbered pro-\$000 of unincumbered pro-\$100 of unincumbers, and an all an all an all and an all an an all THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VID Gen. Adna Anderson, Receive cago, Danville & Vincennes Rai filed a report yesterday of his vember and December last, of wing is a summary:

Total DISEUMSEMENTS.
On account of pay-rolls, supplies

Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1876...
DIVORCES.
Frank J. Hagermann dled against his wife Lilian asking account of her desertion.
Judge Farwell granted a direct Erackshaw from William C. B. ground of desertion.
Judge Moore yesterday had ing divorce case on tripl. It sarsh M. Brazgs, a janitor as street, for a divorce from her Bragg, on the ground of crue that she had been guilty of bislowed that she was a female had, contrary to his wishes, mad the assumed name of Miss Awaks six days in Philadelphia The Judge thought she had use, and dismissed the bill.
Effore Judge Jameson in the were tried the following cases Francis Adams of the Law Decharge of the city's interests.
City vs. Stradeleman et al.: pileation for the confirmation of or the widening of Thirty-Arrestic Polity of Sixty-six feet from Ha ment was contested on the alles the owners of the land had distreet, and therefore there was condemn it. The jury found been no dedication, and renders atlon of an assessment. City vs. Race et al.: Applica atlon of an assessment for open ington street from its present e west of Central Park, through nac. Estimated cost of improv Verdict confirming the assessme City vs. Kent et al.: application

nue. Estimated cost of improve Verdict confirming the assessment City va. Keut et al.; application of assessment for extension atreet to Polk. Estima provenient, \$10,548.70. Assessment.

City va. Houston et al.; application of assessment for Madison street from California its is now on trial. Madison street from California its is now on trial.

TEMS.

Judge Farwell will this more ton to dissolve the injunction of the solution of the

An involuntary petition was against Redmond Prindiville, transfer commission business of petitioung creditions are as of petitioung creditions are as of petitioung creditions are as of pennehy, who claims \$600: Jo \$30; P. C. McDonald, \$8,500; Jo \$30; P. C. McDonald, \$8,500; J. College, "John Prindipidical Principidical Pri

TURPENTINE.

OR ELECTING PRESIDENT.

express terms of the Consti

than two Presidential votes from ion district. Wide the sum of all the votes cast addidate for President in each electrospectively, by three, the number al votes to which it is entitled, and would be the ratio of the popular Presidential vote. The order of Presidential vote to the several ted for in the respective districts st, one Presidential vote to each tes received by any or all of the ual to the quotient; next therein the order of their amount, one or the highest remainders and as received. As before stated, how-andidate would receive more than fall votes for any one election did said election district be retitated.

. 100,000

Bankruptcy Business.

ossions of Opinion on the Subject of the Fee Bill.

THE RECORD.

THE RECORD.

ALVIN N. LANCASTER.

Judge Blodgett is engaged in hearing an intement for perjury against Alvin N. Lancasthe indictment grows out of a litigation.

By between Miss Susan C. Warren, of New
ork, and lancaster. She put \$5,000 of United
the bonds in his hands and he, without her
wireledge or consent, pledged them in August,
to the Commercial National Bank as colteral security for a loan of \$5,150. She then
a still to have the bonds redeemed and resita her. Lancaster filed an answer, alleging and a offl to have the bonds retreemed and repail to her. Lancaster filed an answer, alleging that in February, 1871, he had sold her mortures on Iowa lands to the amount of \$12,000, such fully settled for the United States had he had held. He also stated that he had of unincumbered property in Cook , and was worth \$250,000. Subsequently testimony was taken in support of this adapter, he swore to these same facts Lawrence Proudfoot, a United States ner. In 1874, in a common-law suit ninst him by Miss Warren, he swore and against him by shiss warren, he swore-mar facts; all these statements the indict-charges were false, and Lancaster knew to be so at the time he made them, and that the mertgages were only received by is that the mertgages were only received by in Waren as collateral security for the bonds, at that he was not worth \$250,000, or that his process was free from incumbrance. The jury impanied yesterday afternoon, and late Dodittle occupied the stand the remainder the day. He had been engaged in the charge case, and was supplied with a mass of executs, showing the transactions between the The trial will be continued to-day. ES CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAIL-

Gen Adna Anderson, Receiver of the Chi-Danville & Vincennes Rail road Company, adaptor: yesterday of his doings for No-tain and December last, of which the follow-

Receivers D. & V. R. R., prior to Total ... \$190, 411
the secount of pay-rolls, supplies, insursec, etc. \$168, 912
to secount of Hammond & Brown 14
to secount of C. D. & V. R. R. Soating\$190,411

ulante on hand Dec. 31, 1876..... \$ 6, 193 Frank J. Hagermann filed a bill yesterday arount of her desertion.

Julie Farwell granted a divorce to Margare

E Braichew from William C. Bradshaw on the

\$184, 218

Brakesw from William C. Bradshaw on the round of desertion.

Joice Moore yesterday had rather an amusg drove case on trial. It was brought by
anh M. Bragg, a janitor at No. 71 Clark
and, for a divorce from her husband. Job C.
ang, on the ground of cruelty. He replied
at the had been guilty of bigamy, and also
seved that she was a female pedestrian, and
all contrary to his wishes, made a match under
assumed name of Miss Anna Mattice to
the six days in Philadelphia in March next.

e, and dismissed the bill.

CITY CASES.

Before Judge Jameson in the Superior Court

re tried the following cases yesterday. Mr.

mais Adams of the Law Department having

uge of the city's interests:

City vs. Straddleman et al.: This was an ap
nation for the confirmation of an assessment

the widening of Thirty-diest street to the

the street having been previously only three feet wide between the above named to the cost of the improvement, as here a secretained, is \$6,394.36. The assessives contested on the classes. islane scentained, is \$0,304.36. The assessment was contested on the alleged ground that it owners of the land had dedicated it as a street, and therefore there was no necessity to endeam it. The jury found that there had been no dedication, and rendered a verdict sustaining the assessment.

City vs. Race et al.: Application for confirmation of an assessment for opening West Washigton street from its present eastern terminus, vist of Central Park, through to Hamlin average. Estimated cost of improvement, \$4,402.20. Indict confirming the assessment.

City vs. Kent et al.; application for confirmation of assessment for extending Winchester senue of the width of sixty-six feet from Harlson street to Polic. Estimated cost of improvement, \$10,548.70. Verduct confirming the improvement, \$10,548.70.

City vs. Houston et al.; application for con-imation of assessment for widening West Mailson street from California to the city lim-is now on trial.

imation of assessment for widening West ladison street from California to the city limals is now on trial.

ITEMS.

Judge Farwell will this morning bear a motion to dissolve the injunction in the case of ladveagh vs. Hermann Lieband Michael Evans, streeting Lieb from turning the Town Collision's Books over to Evans.

In the case of Emily Black vs. Thomas and largarst E. McCrone, an application was made laterday morning to Judge Farwell to appoint typose person to take care of complainant's life siri during the litigation. Mrs. Black filed shill a few weeks ago setting out that the desing in the consent annulled and the decree of sional her to give her consent to the adoption of her child. She subsequently found out the excit and their character, and then asked to have the consent annulled and the decree of siopton set aside. A number of affidavits were read on both sides, and Judge Farwell aparently thinking the evidence about equally almoned, refused to make any order taking the child from the defendants at the present stage of the case, an order was made on them to have the bill by March 1.

Assured to bill by March 1.

Assured the bill by March 1.

Assured to the bil

in the papers.

enry M. Bacon, Assignee of Brunswick, phan & Bacon, Assignee of Brunswick, phan de Hart, reported yesterday that he advertised the property of the bankrupts at and that the best cash offer was \$8,000 a Charles Dupre. The Judge directed that idd should be accepted.

Trottors of Walter Clarke, a druggist at west Madison street, yesterday accept-composition of 25 per cent. Fifteen per is payable in each in ten days after the composition of the composition, 5 per cent in

dford Hancock was yesterday appointed see of Malcolm Macdonad.

Morisrty, No. 6 North Clark street, is the As-A composition meeting will be held to day to o'clock in the case of Schoenfeld Bros.

John Stephens, for the nase of French & Todd, sued Weigand Jung and Conrad Breyer for \$1,000.

Gormully & Henry brought suit for \$1,000 against Solomon Snow, and another for the same sum against Freeman A. Fisher and Adney B. Wicks.

Lyman Blair sued James Kingon and James Mackay for \$1,000.

Lyman Blair sucd James Kingon and James Mackay for \$1,000.

William Stevens began a suit for \$3,000 against E. Ashley Mears.

Charles Schuert, administrator of the estate of Johann Hinselhing, filed a bill against Charles and Johanna Witte, Otto Dankwood, Ernest Behm, and Dexter Warriner to foreclose a mortgage for \$4,000 on Lot 13, Block 25, of the Illinois & Michigan Canai Trustees' Subdivision in the W. ½ of Sec. 5, 39, 14, and Lot 13, Block 1, of C. B. McCagg's Subdivision of Block 19 of the W. ½ (excepting the S. E. ½ of the N. W. ¼ and the S. W. ½) of Sec. 5, 39, 14.

Michael O'Byrne began a sult in replevin against J. W. Towne and Wetherill Merritt to recover some furniture valued at \$1,200.

CRIMINAL COURT.

James Harrington and John Connors were tried for robbery and found guilty. They were given five and four years respectively in the Penitentiary.

Samuel Bowles and Isalah Brown were tried for burglary, found guilty, and given four years each in the Penitentiary.

Charles Monahan was found guilty of larceny and remanded.

Thomas Vollens pleaded guilty to larceny.

Charles Monahan was found guilty of farcery, and remanded.
Thomas Vollens pleaded guilty to farcery, and sentence was suspended.
Frank Kearney pleaded guilty to robbery, and was remanded for sentence.
Hermann Smith and Joseph Sebastian were on trial for robbery when Court adjourned.
THE CALL.

THE CALL

JUDGE BLODEFT—NO. 18-3, criminal calendar,
United States vs. A. N. Lancaster.

JUDGE GARY—206, 214, 215, and 219 to 234, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARY—308, 214, 215, and 219 to 234, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROBERS—48, 44, 45. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROBERS—Set case 3, 043. No. 3, 727, Davia vs. Clark, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—202 to 220, inclusive, excent 205. JUDGE ROBERS—Set Case 3,043. No. 3,727, Davis vs. Clark, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—202 to 220, inclusive, except 205 and 218. No. 200, Tell vs. Griffith, on trial. No call Friday and Saturday, as motions for trials, densurers, etc., will be heard.

JUDGE McAllister—Set cases 1, 420, McGnirk vs. McAssey, and 1, 820, Peacock vs. Morgan; also calendar Nos. 245, 245/4 to 357, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWEIL—General business.

JUDGEMENTS.

Judge States of the State of th

also instance several other cases of a similar character. But you overfook the fact that in every one of the cases mentioned the debtoreven as the law stands now—can escape the payment of all costs by tendering the amount due before suit brought, and can, at any time after suit brought, prevent in the same way the accrual of all further costs. Irrespective of any legislation already existing, it would be an easy matter so to frame Mr. Dunne's bill as to obviate your objection and prevent any increase of litigation by its enactment.

You argue, further, that this bill will operate to provide creditors "with a legal fund out of which they can pay the expenses of collecting slow and bad debts," and that they should not enjoy the benefit of such a fund because they give "credit with a full knowledge of what their legal remedies are and what they may have to incur." If it is true (as I have no doubt it is) that the creditor, at the time of selling, has in mind the expenses to which he may be put in trying to collect the debt and the risk of losing it altogether, you may be sure that the price of the article sold will be proportionally enhanced to cover all possible risks and expenses. Without the Attorney's Fee Bill every purchaser—be he ever so honest or ever so prompt in the discharge of his obligations—must pay this enhanced price; with it, it is only the slow and negligent debtor who is saddled with an attorney's fee.

It is plain that the bill, if adopted, will be very efficient in making some men pay their debts with far greater punctuality than they do now. The knowledge that they will have, to pay a considerable fee as a penalty of their slowness will be quite apt to produce a wholesome regard for the scrupulous fulfillment of their obligations.

The fact is, you look at only one of the many aspects presented by the bill. Take the case of a servant girl or dap-laborer to whom a small sum is due, earned by hard labor. The debtor refuses to pay. Suit is brought to compel him. Why should he not be required to p

CORRESPONDENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—I read your remarks in Sunday's paper in regard to Mr. Dunne's Attorney's Fees bill, which you term a bad and dangerous one. I consider the terms in which you denounced the bill as the mildest that could be gerous one. I consider the terms in which you denounced the bill as the midest that could be used. It is indeed abominable and dangerous. I intended to write you a communication on the subject, but I find that in to-day's Triburs you have again referred to it, and in a most proper manner. What merchant or manufacturer employing a large number of hands, would be safe under such a law? They might as well give up business. Again, every householder would have suits innumerable brought against him by his servants, instigated by just such attorneys as this Mr. Dunne and Mr. Shufeildt, who assume to defend the bill, and who undoubtedly expect to reap a rich harvest by the trouble and distress they may occasion. The merchants, manufacturers, and the oublic generally will thank you to denounce this bill in the most hoaitive manner. Like myself, most business in have so many letters to write and so much to occupy their minds that they neglect such matters as this until too late to remedy it. The profit of such a law to attorneys is sure to engage them for the bill; but I should hope that there were enough just and good lawyers in the Legislature to prevent the passage of it. Lot every business man speak his mind upon the subject. Your comments to-day are in the right direction, and most just, and undoubtedly express the mind of all good-thinking men, and none but men whose pockets are interested, as the originator of this bill undoubedly is, can be in favor of it. Yours,

in favor of it. Yours,

IN PAVOR OF IT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—With reference to "The Attorney's Fee bill," referred to in your columns of to-day, allow me to call your attention to a very obvious answer to your objection to the bill, that it tends to produce speculative litigation, viz: that, to the your illustration, if a man who owes another \$425, and of whom \$450 is unjustly demanded, will, upon demand of the \$450, tender the amount justly due, \$425, and when sued keep his tender good by bring-

ing the money into court, he may, in case he is found to owe only the \$425, not only escape paying the \$50 for plaintiff's attorney, and \$10 for other costs, but may receiver those costs planed, and thereby punish the plaintif for insisting ou an unjust demand. The whole difficulty suggested by you is in second to me one sisting on an injust demand. The whole dimently suggested by you is, it seems to me, entirely obviated by the law of tender; and by the statutory extension of the doctrine of tender to cases of tort, as has been done in some States, the whole difficulty in enactof actions for torts may also be removed. A debtor who is unwilling to tender and pay the amount actually due, it would seem is entitled to no great tenderness of treatment, but ought in justice to pay the expense he has occasioned. The taxing of attorney's fees as costs has been the practice in Michigan for many years, and has had the effect, so far as I have observed, to repress rather than encourage speculative litigation. I think, however, that the rule ought not to be extended to Justices' Courts, except, perhaps, in some tew exceptional cases, and that on appeals from Judgments rendered by those Courts, the matter of taxing attorney's fees as costs should be left to the discretion of the Court. Respectfully,

MARSHALL D. EWELL.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

SUIT AGAINST A RAILROAD.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 14.—In 1872, the Normal Hotel, at Normal, caught fire from the burning of the depot of the Chicago & Alton. The hotel was owned by W. A. Pennell, of Normal, who brought suit for \$20,000 damages, claiming that he depot was fired by sparks thrown from a dethe depot was fired by sparks thrown from a de-fective smoke-stack of a Chicago & Alton en-gine. Suff came up to day before Judge Burns, when the prosecution asked to amend their declaration in that they may be allowed to show that the depot was fired by a defective flue in the depot. A long argument followed, and con-tinuance is probable. Witnesses are here from all parts of the country.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

JOLIET GRAIN TRADE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 12.—Your article in The
DAILY TRIBUNE of Feb. 9, on "Chicago's Grain Trade," contains some statements which do great injustice to the dealers in a neighboring ity, where the grain trade, though only in i infancy, has, as your article shows, already at-tained very respectable proportions. After giving the shipments from Joliet last year, you

PIOUS FISH STORIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The denouement in the case of Mrs. Robertson should teach those who, in their anxiety to be sound in the faith, swallow the most absurd stories of miraculous cures, etc., that their credulity in these cases of apparent healing not only rests upon a basis that shifts and shirks investigation, but casts a doubt upon miracles so-called hitherto by a large class unquestioned. I am reminded of the anicote of a boy being told the story of Jonah in the fish's belly with good effect, and was further dosed with the account of Peter finding silver in the fish's mouth with which to pay taxes, whereupon he declared, "I don't believe that, nor the other fish story either." It now, I wish to ask, in all sobriety, why all this clatter concerning the unknown? Can it be demonstrated that the waii of prayer so continuously rising to the Infinite One caused Him to do or undo anything under the sun? Those who give an affirmative answer are welcome to make the most of it. God help them! But there are very many who, while not denying the substantial truths of Christianity, are impressed with the fact that it is not all truth; but that in its transmission through the ages it has become incumbered with much that is purely traditional. They believe the essential fact of Christianity; their lives are devoted to things pure, peacenole, and of good report, to truth and righteousness (I assume this to be the essence of Christianity). Just how large a portion of every community is of this class it would be purely conjectural to state, but it is safe to say that it includes many who have given a passive assent to some one of the prevailing creeds, and multitudes who are as yet outside of all church organizations. I predict that the organization of this class in the interest of truth is in the near future, not for formal worship, nor for antagonizing any particular form of religion. But, relegating these vexed questions to the domain of the unknown, they will build upon the immutable principles of the moral law, believing that in a wise obedience to and practice of, the truth, they will not only make the most of the life that now is, but be the best prepar low the most absurd stories of miraculous cures, etc., that their credulity in these cases of

TRUTH.

PAY UP.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—As an old resident and Chicago, Feb. 10.—As an old resident and taxpayer in this city I write to inquire if there is any possibility of the city acquiring any of the funds that it has been deprived of by Mr. Gage, Mr. Von Hollen, Mr. Wall, and others of that ilk. The aggregate of these amounts is somewhat over half a million dollars, and would be sufficient to meet the present needs of the city. Each of the above individuals gave what was supposed to be a sufficient bond. Are these bonds of any account, or is the whole thing a farce! If so, the sooner the people know it the better. They will then be able and prepare to take measures to mete out justice to those men who are sapping the foundations of our political system. In looking over the bondsmen offered by Mike Evans I notice the name of Mr. Onahan. This gentleman was one of Mr. Wail's bondsmen. Is he a professional at the business! I have noticed that he belongs to the same breed of politicians as our McCaffrey, our McClervey, our Periolat, our Hogan, and McLangillin, a class of political hacks that are by their actions bringing our city into disgrace, in the same manner that New York City has been made a reproach to American in stitutions by Boss Tweed and his gang. I hope The This District will arouse and keep our citizens wide awake to the designs of these villains, for if we are not to have an honest outlay of the taxes collected, there will be an organized opposition to paying taxes till some guarantee be given that justice will be meted out to all defaulters. Let us have defalcation made a capital offense, as imprisonment is no use so long as the Governor has the pardoning power. Hoping to hear from you on the above.

AN OLD RESIDENZ.

THE JUSTICE ACT.

The Editer of The Tribuss.

Cuicago, Feb. 12.—In publishing the draft of taxpayer in this city I write to inquire if the

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—In publishing the draft of the bill for amendments to the Justices' act in respect of appeals, proposed by the Bar Associa-

with the statement that that "was substantially unchanged." This is a great misconception, as that section proposes a new kind of appeal-hond, and with some conditions entirely unlike those that section proposes a new kind of appeal-bond, and with some conditions entirely unlike those contained in the present form of bond. In the proposed amendment the bond is to be only a surety's bond, the principal or party appealing not joining in it, and, which is more materially an innovation, is an agreement on the part of the sureties that, in case of non-payment by the party, the creditor is "hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be entered against us in said court or before said Justice a judgment for the amount of the judgment against said G. H., interest, and costs, we said A B and C D agreeing that no writ of error or appeal shall be prosecuted therefrom, or injunction be sued out, releasing hereby all errors in entering such judgment, and allowing and consenting that execution be issued on said judgment." The effect of this clause of the bond, in connection with one of the sections published, is virtually, and for all practical purposes, to make the surety himself, by his own consent, a party defendant; by having a separate judgment entered against him on failure of his principal to pay. This provision was thought to be the most important and valuable feature of the proposed bill, and, if adopted, will surely tend to repress and prevent merely frivolous and vexatious appeals, so many of which find their way into and obstruct the Superior Courts.

JOHN LYLE KING.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—It is an old saying that prevention is better than cure." It is a fact, believe, that since we have had a good Build ing law, and also since that law has been enforced, we have had fewer fires. This tenden enforced, we have not ever hese. This tenden-ce will continue to grow, and in so doing will accessarily decrease the cost, of fire insurance to our citizens, and not only that, but will diminish the number of fire engines that must

be maintained.

But there is no use of the law without the But there is no use of the law without the proper meens of enforcing it, and to enforce it there must be a special department for that purpose. I do not know what the proper cost of maintaining such a department should be, but I do know the sum proposed to be allowed by the Comptroller, \$8,000, is entirely inadequate. The cost of maintaining the Fire Department is over \$10,000 per fire engine, including hook and ladders, etc., as such, and even much more, I believe, if you take into account the cost of the engine-houses already built. It cannot be doubted that a proper Building law, efficiently administered, will, by diminishing the cost of the Fire Department, much more than repay the amount that it will cost to sustain the Building Department, and to suppose that to enforce a good Building law over such a large area as is overed by our city will cost less than to maintain a single fire-engine is absurd, and shows a total want of knowledge on the subject. If the city was properly built throughout there would be no need of maintaining a Fire Department of one-half the size we do at present, and the cost of a proper Building Department would be a bagatelle compared with the amount saved in this particular, to say nothing of the amount that would be saved to our citizens in the cost of fire insurance.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.
CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—I desire to direct your attention to a point of the utmost importance, not only with reference to the present epidemic, but also to the general health of the city and the prevention of similar visitations in the future. Since medical men of all schools are agreed that the virus of scarlet fever is spread through the atmosphere, and have pointed out that the most efficient means of lessening its ravages consists in disinfecting the air by agents capable consists in disinfecting the air by agents capable of neutralizing the specific poison, is it proper for the city authorities to permit the infected contents of privy-vaults to be ladled out in open buckets, dumped into the open wagous, and hauled through the streets at night, filling the whole atmosphere with the infasm of the disease and tending to spread contagion broadcast among the people? If not, then why is it done?

Epidemics are spread by the air. The most deadly infection is readily introduced into the blood through the medium of inspired air without its being even appreciable to the senses. All that is required to produce the disease is contact with the poisoned atmosphere.

As this endangering of the public health is wholly unnecessary, let not so gross an outrage upon the community pass without censure because (being done in the dark) it has hitherto passed without observation.

M. D.

OPIUM HABIT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Is there a reader of THE TRIBUNE that can give me any remedy for the oplum habit? So much has of late appeared in regard to the intemperate use of alcohol, yet I have observed nothing relating to this most terrible of evils, and one that is working so quietly and insidiously in our midst, destroying the usefulness of men and women, breaking up homes, and carrying hopeless desolation wherever it is found. I begin to look upon the colored lights of a drug-store as signals of the pit of hell it ell, and as being even more dangerous than drinking saloons, the latter distinctly announcing their business, while the former are protected in their infamy by the supposed respectability of their calling. I would suggest the passage of an act prohibiting the sale of opium in its various forms, except as prescribed by a physician. Let me repeat my inquiry, Is there no one who can suggest some antidote for this fearful appetite? Respectfully,

A PERSONAL DEVIL. the usefulness of men and women, breaking up

A PERSONAL DEVIL. A PERSONAL DEVIL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

PORT ORANGE, Fig., Feb. 5.—I am somewhat interested in the Rev. Dr. Ryder's article "on a personal devil," which appears in the Jan. 24 read my Bibie, I should have thought he cleared up the mystery of the personal devil so gener-ally believed in. But I find that Jesus told His

ally believed in. But I find that Jesus told His disciples: "I beheld Satan as lightning fall from heaven."—Luke, x., 18. Also, that Jesus was tempted of the devil, and "Jesus answering him, said unto him, it is said thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God."—Luke, iv., 12. We read also in the same chapter when Jesus was about to case out a devil, he declared, "I know Thee who Thou art, the Holy One of God," and Jesus rebuked him. How does Dr. Ryder get over all these and many more passages of Scripture that go to show that Jesus Hunself recognized a "personal devil"? Very respectfully, respectfully, H. E. SEELY.
THE CUBAN STYLE. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHIGAGO, Feb. 11.—In your paper of the 5th

inst. appeared an article stating my cigar-makers said they could not earn above \$6 to \$7 a week; that I compelled them to work according to the Spanish style; and that, therefore, they quit Spanish style; and that, therefore, they quit work. I would state this is partly false, since I can prove that a good Coban workman can earn from \$20 to \$25 a week in my factory. My foreman, Mr. Antonio Garcia, tried to teach the German workmen to work without binders; they had not the ambition or the patience to learn. They could only make from sixty to seventy-five cigars a day, but had they persevered they could earn fair wages, as high as \$30 to \$25, in six days. Respectfully yours.

APPEAL TO DR. RYDER.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CERRO GORDO, Ill., Feb. 6.—Dr. Ryder's sermon in a late number of THE TRIBUNE on the

mon in a late number of THE TRIBUNE on the subject of a "Personal Devil," is one step in subject of a "Personal Devil," is one step in the right direction, and I beg leave through the medium of your paper to request that gentleman to proceed to disabuse the minds of the people in regard to a litera' Hell. What is Hell without a Devil? It might be compared to "Home Without a Mother." My dear Doctor, it will not do to deprive the people of their Devil and leave them with a first-class Hell on their hands.

A. L. Sharp.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 14.—The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of Iowa closed its an-nual session here to-day, having been in session since Tuesday. Twenty-two subordinate Lodges since Tuesday. Twenty-two subordinate Lodges were represented by twenty-seven representatives, the Grand Lodge itself numbering nearly 100 members. The report of Grand Chancellor Green showed an increase in the number of Lodges and membership for the past year. The reports of the Grand Keeper of Records and Scals and Grand Master of the Exchequer showed that the receipts for the past year were \$553.83; expenditures, \$200.83; each on hand, \$250.

Supreme Representative Van Valkenburg made an exhaustive report of the proceedings of the Supreme Lodge at Philadelphia last August, in which the total membership of the Order was reported at over 100,000, consisting of thirty-three Grand Jurisdictions, and 1,326 subordinate lodges, all of which have grown from a beginning thirteen years ago.

The Des Moines Knights last night gave a banquet and ball to the Grand Lodge and visit-

RELIGIOUS.

NOON PRAYER-MEETING. The noon prayer-meeting at Farwell Hall was well attended.

The services were opened by singing "How Sweet the name of Jesus sounds."

The Rev. Mr. Davis then read a number of requests for prayer. A brother desired thanks returned for his own conversion, and that of others with whom he had labored. God's blessing was asked upon all.
"There is a fountain filled with blood" was

sung.
Maj. Whittle then read the last part of the

Surth and the first part of the fifth chapter of omans. Abraham was saved by faith-bed he believed in God-and not by works. We he believed in God—and not by works. We were saved only when we had his faith. Abraham was a type of Christ in the raith that Christ had that there should be a people given to Him through His death and resurrection. Against hope he believed in hope, believing God would raise Issac from the dead to fulfil his promise. If there was a sinner present who had lost all hope,—if there was a christian who thought he had gotten to the end, he was very near a blessing; for, when Chris-tians got faint and discouraged and lost all hope in themselves, they were just in a condi-tion to occupy pure faith; they were very near hope in themselves, they were just in a condition to occupy pure faith; they were very near Abraham's God. We got life because it came from a risen Savior. God's revelation was that Jesus Christ died on the cross for our siss, and that He was raised the third day for our justification. We must believe His revelation to us as Abraham believed that to him. Christians either stood before God in the imputed righteousness of Christ' or in their sins. There was no half way. God said none of our righteousness was accepted. Thank God for the assurance that we were justified by Christ! Nothing we could ado ould add one button or thread to Christ's righteousness. When we accepted it, we stood before God once for all. There was no jov in His work until we knew this truth,—until we rested in it, and our hearts were filled with its power. It was a gift. God loved all, and wanted us to accept pardon and salvation in a risen Savior. The effect of acceptance would be to turn us from our sins, and enable us to more clearly apprehend salvation,—that we were saved because we stood accepted before Christ. They mignt think there was dangur in preaching that doctrine, but God would take care of His truth. Would to God that as Christians they had more faith. The more clearly they apprehended the goodness of God, what the blood of Jesus had done for them,—that they had a present salvation, the more they would be before God, and more desirous of serving Him and consecrating everything to Him.

A quartette then said, "I will sing of my Redeemer."

A quartette then said, "I will sing of my Re-A quartette then said, "I will sing of my Redeemer."

The Rev. Mr. Youker thanked God that peace and pardon could be found by believing in Jesus, and prayed that their faith might be increased, and many more be brought to Christ.

The Rev. Mr. Erdman mentioned several remarkable instances of salvation by faith. Adam, Noah, and the thief on the cross were referred to particularly.

Dr. Everts said many were afraid to work because they did not think they had faith enough. We should not stop for that. Faith was never developed, never manifested, without the test of works. We should act by what God had wrought in us.

works. We should act by what God had wrought in us.

An old man on the platform remarked that Jesus had washed his sins away fifty-three years ago. He could and would make every man and woman whole that came to Him.

Mr. Youker said the great trouble was we did not take in the whole atonement. We talked about what Christ had done for us, but did not ask ourselves, "Have we accepted Him?" Men might taik about the righteousness of Christ until the day of their death, but they would never be saved until they took hold of Christ by faith. The righteousness of Christ would clothe us, but not until we came to God, and accepted Jesus, and asked for it.

Maj. Whittle said he had received a letter from a young lady at Kalamazoo who had been converted through the instrumentality of Mr. Bilss. As soon as she trusted in the Savior, peace, and joy, and love came to her. We should

Bliss. As soon as she trusted in the Savior, peace, and joy, and love came to her. We should trust Him.

Two minutes were spent in silent prayer for the unconverted present, quite a number arising and requesting prayers.

One gentleman asked for prayers for his pastor,—a man who had done more for him than any other one,—but he was afraid that if he continued to preach the destrine he does he would go to hell when he died.

Dr. Everts asked God to help all inquirers to find the way of life, to lead them to believe and repent of their sins, and that many might come lovingly to the Savior.

The doxology was then sung and the benediction pronounced.

ASH-WEDNESDAY.

Lenten services were opened at St. James Church last evening, when Bishop McLaren preached an eloquent sermon, based on the twentieth verse of the third chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Romans: "By the law is the knowledge of sin." The Bishop assumed that in Lent mankind succeeded to a more perfect knowledge of their sinfulness, and the consequential moral damages of dwelling in unrighteousness. Of this sinful situation the law becomes a revealer, and through it alone man convertes a profound and accurate knowledge ASH-WEDNESDAY.

conceives a profound and accurate knowledge of his waywardness and proneness to evil. There is a spirit enthroned in the heart that sits patiently and methodically taking down its thoughts and emotions, like a phonograph er, There is a spirit enthroned in the heart it at sits patiently and methodically taking down its to desay. Very sliently and methodically taking down its thoughts and emotions, like a phonograph er, sliently writing. Is man, then, not to fear the pen of his conscience? Is he not sometimes to feel a contempt for the littleness of his life as he reads the tablets of his heart? I ago might have suffered all the fills that flesh is heir to, but a life out to the him william. In the corrupted current of society a code of morality exists which recognizes alone the supremacy of certain narrowly-bounded obligations, and goes a prescribed distance in the condemnation of vice. Millions of men test themselves by such a standard and know no other. Saul obeyed the laws. Before the bar of human judgment he was all that Saul ought be be. But when conviction came he was dashed to the bottom and counted all things but lost for the excellency of the knowledge of the Cord Jesus Christ. The strangler or thug of India looks noon murder as a measure of his religion, and the staying of men is to him an article in the creed of his morality. Not that me moralist of civilization would kill his fellowbeing, but the moralist of civilization would kill his fellowbeing, but the moralist of civilization would kill his fellowbeing to the moralist is insufficient to enable him to understands in. Too often he deprecates his own sin, and, though not a thug, they stand on the same plane. Withdraw the thug and put him where the Word of God is revealed unto him, and tell him he has had a false standard, and this God has made a law, "Thou shalt not steal," When that law begins to work he will bow in anguish and cry aloud, "O, wretch the will be well as life and the part of the law we see the Lawgiver. Only hardened self-righteousness dare speak of their own good in that presence. The beggar blesses the penny thrown to him, fog it is his wealth, but lead him to the treasure-house with the natural conclusion and the same an affirmative. "Thou shalt do n

THE CRAZY HOSTILES.

They Are Reported to Be Anxious to Have
Peace and Tobacco.

CHEYENNE, Wy., Feb. 14.—Two Sloux Indians, Charging Horse and Makes-Them-Stand-Up, arrived at Spotted Tall Agency the 9th inst., having left the hostile camp Jan. 18.

They report that Crazy Horse, with all the hostiles except the Upcnanax wars are accounted.

They report that Crazy Horse, with all the hostiles except the Uncpapas, were encamped on Tongue River, near the month of Prairie Dog Creek; that Sitting Buil, with his contingent, is on this side of the Yellowstone, marching to join them; that all desire to make peace on the best terms obtainable; and that they themselves are official couriers to notify Gen. Crook that such are the facts. The hostiles furthermore desire that Spotted Tail may visit them in person and bring some tobacco in proof of the sincerity of the whites. They express a willingness to come in with Spotted Tail and acknowledge his authority. Spotted Tail and acknowledge his authority. Spotted Tail himself places confidence in the truth of these statements, and has no doubt that he will be able to bring them all in.

Runners report that there are great numbers of buffalo near the hostile camp, and that the country thereabouts is covered with deep anow, the crust of which will bear a horse. Gen. Crook and staff arrived at Fort Laramie last night, where he will remain for the present.

A METEOR IN COURT. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 12.—It will be rece

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 12.—It will be recollected that, in February, 1875, a large meteor went splurging over Iowa, and burst all to pieces round about Iowa County. A man named Mass found in the highway, on the lands of the Amana Society, a fragment weighing seventy-five pounds. The title to it came into court. Mass claimed it to be his by right of discovery and possession. The Society claimed that, it being on the highway over their land, it belonged to the reality by accretion from natural causes. This was certainly a new question in law, which the Courts had not herefolore decided; and, in this case, the Court held that the fragment belonged to the reality, and the title was in the Society. The Society will present the chunk to Prof. Heinrichs, of the State University, who will place it with the other portions of the meteor deposited there. Zach Chandler's Bank Account.

Zsch Chandler's Bank Account.

Boston Heraid (Dem.).

Secretary Chandler's bank account as Chairman of the National Republican Committee shows that he sent a check for \$10,000, payable to Gov. Hayes immediately indorsed it and passed it over to Mr. Wickoff, the Chairman of the Ohio Republican State Committee. The heaviest single contributor to the fund was Jay Gould, who gave a check for \$20,000, and, in addition, gave his promise that the New York Tribune should support Haves. This promise, as is well known, has been faithfully carried out. Don Cameron gave \$5,000. John M. Forbes, of Massachusetts, turned in to the Committee the largest amount of collections, reaching about \$30,000.

Beware of that Ocean.

Daylon (O.) Journal.

The Cincinnati Times has a report that Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati Gazette, is negotiating for the purchase of the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Doubtful. Richard is a sagacious newpaper man. The I.-O. has swallowed up a half-dozen fortunes.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS ALSATIA, Feb. 17. Sam | CALIFOUTA, Mrch 3, Sam ANCHORIA, Feb. 24, 2pm | ETHIOFIA, Mrch 10, 2pm | New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry, Cabina, 86 to 880. Intermediate, \$35; seerage, \$28. UTOPIA, Feb. 24. 2p. m. | ELYSIA, March 10, 2pm | Cabina, 856, to 870; Steerage, \$22. Drafts issued for any amount as current rates. ULNDERSON BROTHERS, 98 Washington-st.

STATE LINE

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Sain, day from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st. Hoboken, Rates of passage-From New York to Southampton, London, Bavre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; second 2 Bowling Green, New York.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL.

Cabin, intermediate, and steerage passage
AT LOWEST RATES.

General office, 138 La Salle-at., corner Madison.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS. General Agents. Great Western Steamship Line.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. New York to Queenstown and Liverpoot. ENGLAND. Feb. 21, 11. a. m | SPAIN, March 10, 1 p.m. THE QUEEN, Mar. 3, 7:30 a | EGYPT, Mar. 17, 6:30 a m

GREECE. Feb. 24 at 1 p. m.,
Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets. \$20, currency. Drafts for 21 and unwards on Greet Britain and Ireland. Apply to P. B. LARSON, 4 South Clark-st. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE The General Transstlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havrd, calling at Plymouth (G. B.), will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with Canada, Françen, Saturday, Feb. 24, 2p. m. For particulars address LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 58 Broaway, N. Y., or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE. Sailing three times a-wesk to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices. Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago. P. H. DU VERNET. General Western Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE, Carrying the Mail, between NEW YORK and LIVER-POOL. Apply at Company's office, 120 East Ran-dolph-st.

ALFRED LAGERGREN,
General Western Agent. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland. PIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION. OFFICE OF HOLDEN & TASCOTT.

No. 242 EAST MADISON-9T.

CRICAGO, Feb. 12, 1877.

The firm of Holden & Tascott has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued independently of each other as follows: By A. H. Holden & Co. at No. 242 East Madisonst. Chicago, and by J. B. Tascott at Nos. 19 and 21 South & Ball-st., Chicago.

We resum our thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed apon as as a firm, and hope that it will be continued to either of us in the future, each of us expecting by a diligent attention to our duties to merit a share of your business. We are very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. B. TASCOTT.

Lac new firm will establish a wholesale manufacting business of Kid Gloves, in connection with present retail under the hame of John W. Goot in Feb. 14, 1877.

Feb. 14, 1877.

SCALES
SCALES
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & OO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine FAIRBANKS' PINANCIAL.

AMUSEMENTS. MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

MAGGIE MITCHELL

JANE EYRE. day-Farewell Benefit of MAGGIR MITCHELL, it time is Chicago of Miss Mitchell's new play, EX MIX.

Ext Week-Miss LETTIE ALLEN in "CRABBED

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Engagement of the Queen of Tragety.

JANAUSCHEK This (Thursday) evening will be repeated the distance of Dickens' BLEAK HOUSE, entitle CHESNEY WOI WOLD riday Evening—BENEFIT OF JANAUSCHEE Innauschek Mathee Saturday, Next week—Mrs. Oates' Comic Opera Company. Feb. 22—Benefit of Bliss Whitaker.

To-sight, the PANLOR LADIES NIGHT.

So Beautiful Ladies. THE Source Speciacies

Boantiful Ladies. THE SEVEN FATES For Sunday Fch. 18-Benedit male Zonave Drill. Grand to VAL LOVE.

Next Week-For the Benedit of the Hellef Fund of the Grand Arms of the Helpoblic.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

COLISEDM. ANOTHER ENTIRE CHANGE.

HAS. VINCENT,
HULMS & MALCOLM,
SATSUMA and
BARLOW BROS.,
And Twenty Others, in a GRAND OLIO. 108 MADISON-ST.

NOW ON FREE VIEW BOTH DAY AND EVENING. ver 500 Paintings of the Haseltine Colli

EXPOSITION SKATING RINK. SAILROAD TIME TABLE. RRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAIN

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILEDAD.

7. 1, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-see
flucto-effice, 67 Clari-st., southeast corner of
tolph, Grand Fadles flote, and as Paimer Hos

CHICAGO, MILWAUKER & ST. PAUL RAILS Union Depot, corner Madison and Canalesa. To Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman III and at Depot.

Leure. | Arrive. Altrains run via Milwankee. Tickets for St. Pauland Mineapolis are good either in Madison and Frairis du Chien, or via Watertown. La Crosse, and Winoua.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAHIBOAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket Office, 121 Handolph-st., near Clark.

St. Louis Express.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILEDAD Depote, foot of Lake-st., Inflans-sv., and Sixteenth-st., thd Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 5) Chart-st., and at dopote Mail and Express, Oitaws and
Streator
Rockford, Dubuque, and Sloux
City
Pasific Express for Omaha.
Names City, Atchison, St. Joe.
Dubuque and Sloux City Ex
Pacific Night Express for Omaha.
Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joe.
and Texas Express.
10:00p. m. 10:05 a. m.
10:00p. m. 2:55 a. m.
10:00p. m. 2:55 a. m.
10:00p. m. 2:55 a. m.

*Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Mo PITTSBURG. PL WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

RALTIMORE & ORIO RATI, BOAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monros-st. Teker-orio as Clark-st. Falmer House
Grand Pacific, and Depos (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arriva.

Morning Express. \$550 s. m. \$550 s. m.
Fast Line. \$550 s. m. \$10 s. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILpepot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side, Ticket office, 121 Handolph-st., and at depot. Depart. | Arrive.

From Central Depot, foot of Lo | Depart. | Arrive.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE & KOKOMO LINE. From Ry. Depot. corner of Citaton and Carrell etc.

Depart. Arrive.

Day Express (except Sunday)... 8:40a.m. 7:30p.m.
Sight Express (cally)....80p.m. 7:30p.m.

Anatomy, Physiology, Midwitery, Disease of W. and Children taught practically at bedside in Mate capital. Write for circulars. Dr. Wil. C. HiOH. O.N. Sec., 3206 North Teath-8s., 9s. Joula. Mc.

WINTER RESORTS.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

W. G. RITCH.

rits of this plan would be not rity representation feature of its plan, which is just, but there are not of every inducement for fraud in one election district, wamping the minority, or overgream State, or of the State at since, in the buildozed districts bordering on population of other States over verse in politics, or where or the repeater to ply his vocate having cities metropolitan in

THE CITY. GENERAL NEWS.

There will be a mass-meeting at Burlington fail this evening of those who oppose the assessments for opening Dearborn street.

The Rev. W. H. Cooper, D. D., of Immanuel Church, will preach in Grace Reformed Episcopal Church, corner Hoyne avenue and LeMoyne street, this morning at 8 o'clock.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manassee, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 29 degrees; 10 a. m., 30; 12 m., 33; 3 p. m., 36; 8 p. m., 38. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30.47; 8 p. m., 30.39. The canal-boat Lockport, of Norton & Co.'s Line, arrived to-day with a cargo of fleur from their milis at Lockport, and will return to Lock-port Thursday with a cargo of wheat. The voyage was stormy, but the nobie craft weath-ered it bravely.

Government-Ganger Bliss is roaming up and lown the land trying to reconcile the different systems of gauging spirits between different ections of the country. There has always been discrimination against the West, and Mr. Bliss working hard to straighten the matter out.

tives of the Hon. Carl Schurz in this city have received a dispatch announcing the death of the mother of the ex-Senator at 8t. Louis. She was in her 79th year. The remains will be brought to Monee, Ill., and buried to-day beside those of her husband, which were interred there last year.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Johet Iron and Steel Works, held yesterday afternoon, the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: W. S. Brooks, A. B. Meeker, John G. Scott, Charles H. Curtis, Nor-man Williams, James Pickands, John Crerar, A. J. Leith, J. I. Case.

Edward Fitzgibbons, a 16-year-old son of a farmer residing at Evanston, was accidentally hilled vesterday afternoon at the corner of South Water street and Michigan avenue. He was riding in a wagon driven by a hired man, just returning from the Illinois Central freight depot, when a sudden jolt of the wagon threw him out upon the pavement. An inquest will be held to-day.

Coroner Dietzsch vesterday held inquests upon Thomas Murray, who died at No. 898 North Wood street from a draught of bug poison taken accidentally; upon Levin Darling, 63 years of age, who died suddenly of apoplexy at Hyde Park; and upon Richard L. Hackett, who died of injuries accidentally received while doing some plumbing work in a building on Market street.

Market street.

The Senate and House Committees on the State Charitable and Educational Institutions visited Elgin vesterday and looked over the Insane Asylum. They were very much pleased, and said it was the model insane asylum of the State. An appropriation of \$210,000 for running expenses and \$20,000 for repairs, is asked; and the Committees concluded that this was reasonable. Some of the members visited Dr. Pratt's fish-breeding establishment, and the works of the Watch Company. Returning to this city, they left last evening via the Illinois Central Railroad for Champaign to run through the Agricultural College. Thence they go to Carbondale to look at the Normal University, and thence to Anna to see the Southern Insane Asylum. This will end their trip.

Asylum. This will end their trip.

THE UNION VETERANS.

The Union Veteran Club held a meeting last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel. It was called to order by Dr. Koch.

The Committee on Halls reported that it had secured rooms at the Grand Pacific for its future meetings free of cost, and the report was adopted with thanks.

The Committee to prepare an address asked for further time, and the request was granted. Superbuently, on motion, the Committee was discharged from further duty, those present seeing no necessity for issuing an address.

The Secretary was instructed to send postal ands to all the members with a view to securing a full attendance at the next meeting, and its to have 300 copies of the constitution and values of the Club printed, and also to inform he officers of the Club that unless they were resent at the next meeting their positions tould be deciared vacant.

The time of heldings the meetings of the Club.

be declared vacant. time of holding the meetings of the Club anged from the first Monday to the first aday of each month, and the meeting ad-MR. BEECHER AND THE TABERNACLE.

MR. BEECHER AND THE TABERNACLE.

It is stated on the best authority that no application was ever made to the Committee which has charge of the Tabernacle to secure it for a sermon to be delivered Sunday by Mr. Beecher. The Committee were applied to for its use on a week day for a lecture, and that was all. Long before Mr. Beecher came here he had promised Mr. Moody that he would preach for him in his Chicago Avenue Church, in order that the congregation, which is not a rich que, might hear him free of cost. All reports that the Committee refused Mr. Beecher the use of the Tabernacle Sunday are incorrect; the room was

preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:
WHEREAS, The cut-stone trade in Cook and Will Counties is seriously affected by the employment of a large number of convicts in the Penitentiary in that trade, for the reason that it is more strictly local than any other particular trade; and WHEREAS, A bill is now pending before the State Legislature in which it is proposed to limit the convicts employed in any one trade to fifty, be it Recolved, That this Association, in behalf of its members, and nearly 1,000 mechanics in their employ, do most respectfully protest against the present naequal discrimination against our trade in the Penitentiary.

members, and nearly 1,000 mechanics in their employ, do most respectfully protest against the present neequal discrimination against our trade in the Penitentiary.

Resolved, That our Representatives in the General Assembly be earnestly requested to support said bill and urge its passage.

**Tremont House—W. L. Brayton, New York; Col. Ed Hilson, New York; T. H. Cooper, New York; W. W. and T. M. Caslin, Liverpool; J. A. McGrath, Oshkosh; the Hon. C. N. Sherwood, Dubuque; W. D. Nelson, Japan; J. R. Franklin, Milwaukee; Col. Ralph Plumb, Streator; C. V. Eastman, Cedar Rapids; J. H. Beach and Daniel Catlin; St. Louis; William Booth, Boston; the Hon. W. Green, Cairo; Col. W. D. Marchant, Peoria; L. H. Parker, Beloit; the Hon. A. Hambledand Walter Hamblet, Loweli, Mass. Sherman House—E. S. Edgar and R. S. McAllister, Burlington; the Hon. W. L. Marks, Philadelphia; N. W. Dean, Madison, Wis.; J. R. Fraser, New York; Col. C. Lugenbeel, U. S. A.; the Hon. H. Bush, Michigan; the Hon. J. W. Bradfoord, Quincy; J. W. Sannders, Bellaire; R. F. Hersey, Stillwater; A. Bott, Albany, N. Y.; D. W. Peasley and D. W. Brooks, Burlington. **Grand Penishyumia Railroad Company, Philadelphia; Col. D. N. Welsh, New York; Coldwater (Mich.) Republican; William Green, London, Eng.; the Rev. Septimus Bond, New York; W. F. Allen, Travelers' Official Railscay Guide, Philadelphia; the Hon. C. S. Aldrich, Providence; J. H. Page, Grand Rapide; the Hon. Daniel Allen, Galt, Ont.; the Hon. G. B. Goodell, Cheyenne, W. T.; Attorney-General J. K. Edsall, Dixon; Judga James House—A. H. Mitchell, Cincinnati; G. B. French, Detroit; H. R. Cristenden, Joliet; W. F. Allen, Hon. G. C. Smith, Pittsburg; J. F. Sludebaker, Bouth Billen, G. C. Smith, Pittsburg; J. F. Sludebaker, Bouth Billen, G. C. Smith, Pittsburg; J. F. Sludebaker, Bouth Billen, G. C. Smith, Pittsburg; J. F. Sludebaker, Bouth Billen, G. C. Smith, Pittsbu

THAT NEW HEARSE.

THAT NEW HEARSE.

SOMETHING FOR SICE REFINED PROPLE.

He came into the city editor's room yesterday afternoon, and inquired for one of the reporters. He was a man of medium size, dark complexion, and in manner quiet and reserved, with something of the air of a physician or a lawyer in the enjoyment of a fair practice. He was asked the nature of his visit.

"I would like to have my business written up, as I have just received something of interest."

He was referred to the counting-room as the appropriate place for negotiating business notices.

"How much do you think it will cost?"

"Probably from \$50 to \$100."

"Oh, I can't afford to pay any such sum. I hought that anything of a novelty, something ow and appropriate to the times, was written p as an item, and didn't cost anything."

"What is the nature of your business; what are you got? If it be something that will bential mankind, the reporter may write it up as own matter."

ews matter."

"Pm an undertaker, and Pve got a new carse, which I had built after my own designs. lost of the undertakers' hearses are old vehicles, on which are painted angels with ohe leg p and another leg down. Angels is vulgar. lice, reduced people want a plain hearse, rich ad sombre in appearance. Mine is got up to neet this want. There ain't anything vulgar bout it. My horses and carriages are of the set, and my drivers all wear mourning-livery hen conducting a funeral. Besides, I've got sice a line of comms as any well or sick man half with the hearse is a list of the set. But that hearse is a

I had it built expressly for a nice, refined trade."

The reporter mildly suggested that the hearse might be all it was represented to be, but such a notice as the undertaker required would have to pass inspection in the counting-room.

"Well, I am sorry you can't write it up as news. Sometimes I give the reporters items about inquests and funerals, and I thought they would do as much for me."

The reporter expressed his regrets at his inability to reciprocate, and the undertaker filed slowly out of the sanctum with that professional step which he invariably assumes when in the presence of the dead.

SCARLET FEVER.

CASES TESTERDAY.

The cases of scarlet fever reported yesterday rere of Nos. 55 Larrabee, 670, West Lake, 32 Western avenue, Arch street, south of Archer avenue, 125 Fourteenth street, 87 Archer ave-nue, 353 South May, 143 Johnson, 57 Vernon avenue, Ashland avenue and Thirty-ninth, 320 West Erie, 1655 Butterfield, 66 Hastings, 16

West Erie, 1855 Butterfield, 66 Hastings, 16 Chapin.

Judging from the fact that up to last night but nine deaths had occurred from the scarlet pest in the present week, the plague seems to be abating. The officials and all the employes of the Health Department are working hard to get the city in good sanitary condition, and the immense number of nuisance-notices which are being issued and the large number of nuisances which are being issued and the large number of nuisances which are being abated speak well for the activity of the men.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE
will show the number of deaths from market fever since last September, the ages of the victimes, and the number of native Chicagoans and foreigners. The column marked "N" designates the natives and "F" the foreigners.

Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. 1 Under 1 year... 1 to 2..... 2 to 3..... 3 to 4..... 14 49 43 78 46 91 59 71 81 77 600

M'VICKER'S.

THE SCENERY, ETC., TO BE MADE FIREPROOF g test was made yesterday on An interesting test was made yesterday on the stage of McVicker's Theatre, in the presence of the Fire Marshal, several Aldermen (among them Ald. Van Osdel), and fire-insurance men, of the fire-proof preparation invented by Mr. Boucicault for stage scenery and properties. The test was in every way satisfac-tory. The canvas as it came from the store blazed instantly when ignited and burned freely; but, after being coated with the preparation, the canvas would only char under a three-quarter inch blow-pipe of gas, would not even ignite at the ordinary application of fire, and would not blaze under any cirumstances. Pieces of wood of the thickness the frame-work used for scenes and scene-shift-ing, which had also been coated with fire-paint, were but slightly charred under a blaze of gas for as much as five minutes. The preparation can be, and is to be, applied to every bit of scenecan be, and is to be, applied to every bit of scenery, canvas, curtains, wood-work, and machinery employed on the stage, and as a protection against fires in theatres it is claimed to be worth more than all the devices that can be suggested for additional facilities of exit in the auditorium. The auditorium of a theatre is not so much exposed to the danger of fire as an ordinary business building or residence, since the gas is lighted by electricity, and there is neither anything to catch fire nor anything to start it. The danger is in the inflammable material necessarily used behind the scenes, and it seems now to be demonstrated that this can be made practically fire-proof at small expeuse. The Council will do well to compel the adoption and use of some such fire-proof paint in Chicago theatres in addition to or in lieu of remodeling the auditorium or adding to the number of exits.

THE POULTRY SHOW.

THE DISPLAY OF THE NORTHWESTERN POULTRY
ASSOCIATION in the north 'annexe of the Exposition Building is the largest and best in point of quality ever exhibited in Chicago. The collection embraces over 1,200 specimens of seventy different kinds of "birds,"—chickens, ducks, geese, pigeons, etc. Thus far the attendance has been fair,—not as large as the merits of the show entitle it to. The number of chicken-"fanciers" in any community is small, and the general public seem to think a visit would be unprofitable. In this they are mistaken, for half an hour spent in the building, with or without a catalogue, will give them many new ideas, and afford an opportunity to see what is not to be seen

r asked for.

CONVICT LABOR.

meeting of the Cut-stone Contractors' Astion was held yesterday, and the following able and resolutions were unanimously ted:

ERRAS, The cut-stone trade in Cook and Will ties is seriously affected by the employment arge number of convicts in the Penilentiary to see what is not to be seen every day.

In addition to the Asiatics, Hamburgs, Leghorns, Polish, Russian, Dorkings, Houdans, and Dominiques, there are some splendid specimens of bantams, turkeys, ducks, geese, pea-fowls, and pigeons of all varieties, including the carriers. Then there are a dozen trained canaries, which perform some wonderful tricks. The Bohemian glass-blowers are another attraction, and in their anartment is an interpolation proportion of the seen every day. bonemian glass-olowers are another attraction, and in their apartment is an ingenious piece of mechanism,—a steamboat which stops at a platform at the same time that a train arrives, the conductor of which signals "all aboard," and away they go; also a blacksmith shop, with several men at work; three men making a boiler; a carpenter nailing on a sign; a man grinding an ax; a woman spinning yarn; a man weavinga carpet; and several other automatons,—all of them working, and some making five distinct motions. The main feature, outside of the fowls, is the "steam hen." One of the largest turkeys has on his box a card which reads, "I had no mother." This "bird" was hatched by steam. The machine, for it is nothing else, can hatch 400 chickens at once, the eggs remaining in it the usual time—twenty-one days. Eggs were put in over two weeks before the show opened so that the chicks might make their appearance during the exhibition, and they are picking their way out of confinement every few minutes. Ten drew their first breaths last night, and four had begun to break the shells to free themselves. The temperature inside is 103 degrees. The chicks are allowed to remain here ten hours, and are then transferred to a box especially prepared with woolen cloths hanging from the top so as to delude them, they huddling under the cloths as if they were a mother's wings. The chickens thus artificially hatched are healthy, and grow as fast as those not "brought up by hand," and the advantage of the machine is that one can have "spring" chickens in the fall or winter. As a whole, or in sections, the exhibition is well worth a visit. It will be open until Saturday evening sure, and perhaps until Tuesday night. There is some talk of a baby show by way of an epilogue, but this has not yet been determined upon. and in their apartment is an ingenious piece of mechanism,—a steamboat which stops at a plat-

ST. VALENTINE

AT THE CRICAGO POST-OFFICE.

For many weeks past valentines have been shown in all the stationery and candy stores and have brought sad hearts to the Post-Office clerks, who have viewed every picture with horror. Post-Office clerks are not usually sentimental, and never think of the fates in their hands as they handle the messages of love, or think of the wrath that the comic valentine will cause the receiver, but they have learned

think of the wrath that the comic valentine will cause the receiver, but they have learned through years of experience never to estimate a valentine by the envelope, size, shape, and style. They have learned through this experience to know that a costly envelope may contain a huge danb.

The mails at the Post-Office were greatly mcreased yesterday, and it was estimated by Mr. Hubbard, Superintendent of Carriers, that 40,000 valentines were delivered by his subordinates. In the Mailing Department, Capt. McGrath informed the reporter that from 18,000 to 20,000 were received in the main office. The comic pervaded the atmosphere, and many were the brown envelopes passing through the clerks' hands. More fancy valentiass were sent this year than ever before, and huge mail-bags were filled with poxes which contained the missives valued at from 25 cents to 325 each. The stamp-clerks were kept busy, and sold about tentimes as many two-cent stamps as usual, and were often persuaded by the gentle voices of the customers to put them on, and their tongues were nearly worn out with their endeavors to please the fair sex, and their jaws rendered stiff and tired with giving the Information where to deliver them—"Three doors south, in the box." The clerks were very accommodating, but some things they could not pass through the mails, as they told a small boy who came with a piece of blue glass surrounded with advertisements of different hair-renewers, which he stated he wanted to mail for a good uncle who lived out West and who lacked the usual covering for his head. The directions on the valentines were, as usual, in bad handwritings. The dead valentines were numerous, and drove to desperation the clerks who have to handle a thousand or more every Valentine's Day. The Post-Office officials informed the reporter that this valentine busi-

ness would last about three or four days longer.
After obtaining what information the official
had, the newsgatherer stationed himself outside, and for half an hour watched the men,
women, and children come and go in the hall
and drop the valentines into the boxes in a perfect stream.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Comptroller yesterday borrowed \$2,100 The City Treasurer paid out about \$25,000 yesterday on past-due certificates. The annual report of the Fire Department will go to the Council Monday.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$2,130 from the Water Department and \$888 from mis-The following building permits were issued vesterday: C. S. Bradley, a 2-story dwelling 23x42 feet, No. 139 Vernon avenue, cost, \$5,000: A. H. West, a 3-story store and dwelling, 24x36 feet, No. 291 Kinzie street.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division is called to meet in the City Clerk's office Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. It is desired that those property-owners who have aught to say in regard to the paving of LaSalle street be present.

Mr. Darius Knight, of the Sewerage Department, came near losing a horse and buggy vesterday aftegnoon. They were standing in front of the City-Hall and a man jumped into the buggy and tried to drive away. Some one who knew that all was not right stopped the thief.

Mr. Quintard, the maker of the West Side Mr. Quintard, the maker of the West Side Punping-Works engines, has agreed with the Mayor that another-test shall be made of the engines, which he thinks are perfectly able to do the duty required of them. This test is to-commence in about ten days and last seventy-two consecutive hours. Before it is made the engines are to be thoroughly overhauled and cleaned, so that no complaints can be made. The Mayor has appointed Messrs. Lane, Haswell, and Warrington as the experts to perform the test.

The Mayor said yesterday that an erroneous impression had gone out about his Reform-School project. The plan was not to have a school un-

impression had gone out about his Reform-School project. The plan was not to have a school under a separate management, but have a school under a separate management, but have a timerely the juvenile department of the Bridewell, under the care of Supt. Felton, who favored the plan and had advocated it for some time. The juveniles could be taught trades and made intelligent, if nothing else. They would also be separated from the men hardened in all kinds of crime, and would be less apt to develop into thoroughly wicked people.

The Mayor rather hesitatingly gave his opinion yesterday about the work of the Building Department for the coming year if only \$5,000 were appropriated for its support. A proposition had been made to the Council to run the Department for \$3,000 a year. This, his Honor thought, could not be done and have the Department a separate and distinct one. It might be merged into the Department of Public Works, but then it would amount to a mere nothing. Eight thousand a year would run the Department separately, as to whether to the entire satisfaction of the public or not be was unwilling to venture an opinion. was unwilling to venture an opinion.

was unwilling to venture an opinion.

As the occupants of the Health office were busy at their work yesterday there walked in a man who announced that he was inclined to believe that he was afflicted with small-pox. The occupants aforesaid "vamosed the ranche," and were rather expeditious. He was inspected, and it was found that he did have the small-pox, and he was sent to the Hospital for those afflicted with that loathesome disease. He had been living at the corner of Maxwell and South Halsted streets, and had but recently come from Milwaukee, where the small-pox has been raging. It is a singular fact that the only cases of small-pox which have come to the notice of the officials this year have been from Milwaukee.

The Finance Committee yesterday considered

The Finance Committee yesterday considered the estimates of the Public Library, and had some of the officials of that department present. The Library asked for \$40,000. The Committee cut out the items for new things, and left the estimate at \$34,000. The salaries will left the estimate at \$34,000. The salaries will remain as they are, and no additional employes will be allowed. The Police-Department estimates were unchanged, except as regards the additional eighty-five men. They were stricken out, and the salaries of those now on the force will remain as at present. The Board-of-Education estimates will be looked into to-day. It is expected that everything will have been examined before Monday, and the revised Appropriation bill will go before the Council that day. The Committee spent some time vesterday on the matter of sewerage, and decided to recommend only enough money for the completion of the contracts now partially completed. The requests for new sewers will be referred back to the Council for general debate. If all those already asked for are allowed, \$250,000 will have to be added to the bill.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Grand Jury did more good service yesterday. It is making frightful inroads on the in-habitants of the Jail. Mike Evans comes over every day and takes a look at the South Side books. He appears to

gather a great deal of consolation from the ex-The Treasurer yesterday affixed his signature

to orders on the General Fund aggregating \$30,000. There is now not far from \$100,000 in orders out against this fund, and no money to meet them. Handley, the Superintendent at the new Hos-nital, breathes his last official breath to-day. He has been nurtured and tenderly cared for by the County Board for a great while. He first came in favor with that body as a judge of election in McCaffrey's ward, where he put in some good work for the Democratic party.

And now comes Commissioner Cleary, who says he, too, is disgusted with the way in which the County Board is run. He shakes hands with Bradley, and prays night and morning for a return to the old days when his colleagues had sense enough to hide their ears in their hair, especially during the sessions of the Board.

Specially during the sessions of the Board.

James and Elizabeth Mason filed a petition in the County Court yesterday asking that the name of Francis Ryan might be changed to William James Mason. The petition set forth that petitioners had adopted the wait, now five months old, and that it was the illegitimate child of Mary Ryan, who was unable to care for it. etc.

it, etc.

Retrenchment, it appears, has set in at last. Strange as it may seem, it is a fact that a bill of Sexton's yesterday for \$500 for work on the new Hospital was trimmed down \$70. He sat passively by and witnessed the miracle without even as much as raising his eyes. This is the first time that a bill of his was ever questioned, and Fitzgerald did it.

and Fitzgerald did it.

There is in the County Treasury to the credit of the Court-House Fund \$17,000, and there is considerable strife between the contractors as to who shall gobble it up. So far the Hinsdale-Doyle Granite Company is ahead, for yesterday Architect Egan was instructed to visit their quarries and look after giving them acertificate. Walker has had his eye on the money for some time, but he has been slow in getting around and must be left.

and must be left.

A few days ago the city authorities granted the county authorities the privilege of putting a board fence around the Court-House square eight feet-outside of the curb, but since then it appears there was a mistake, and that the city did not intend to do apything of the kind, but simply to allow the fence to stand where it is. The Chairman of the Building Committee was yesterday instructed to confer further with the city, for if the county cannot get the same privileges that individuals do in erecting their buildings it has no favors to ask.

Architect Cochrane is swidgestly in hed adapted.

buildings it has no favors to ask.

Architect Cochrane is evidently in bad odor with the Board. Yesterday he was before the Committee on Hospitals and Public Buildings with a bill of \$500 for the plans for the ice-house and stable for the new Hospital, and was only allowed \$400, beside getting a severe tongue-lashing. It was an unexpected rebuke to him, but no more than the Commissioners seemed to think he deserved. The buildings for which he made the plans cost about \$10,000, and he must confess himself that he was a little greedy in charging 5 per cent for them while he charged a lower rate for the pavilions. Fitzgerald is to blame for his set-back.

Dick Weaver, the burglar, was taken to the

gerald is to blame for his set-back.

Dick Weaver, the burglar, was taken to the County Hospital yesterday, accompanied by a policeman, and there he will await his restoration to health. He is the individual who was arrested Saturday night on Rucker street, and who, in trying to escape from the officer, was shot, the ball taking effect in the thigh. He was in jail a few weeks ago and feigned to be suffering intensely from a cancer. He is made up of diseases of one character or another, which have been his defense in all his experiences in criminal life, but it is hoped that at the Hospital he will be so far restored as to be able to do the State some service. The doctors have a valuable subject to dissect.

The County Clerk and Assistant Treasurer

The County Clerk and Assistant Treasurer had an extended interview yesterday in reference to turning over the books of the South Town to the County Collector. They differed widely in opinion. Mr. Beve held that Gen. Lieb could not be compelled to turn his books over, but, on the other hand, if he yoluntarily gave them up there would be no legal obstacle

when the new Hospital was first occupied, somebody caused a coffee and tea urn of great dimension and elegance of finish to be purchased. A few days afterward a bill for the same of \$900 was sent to the County Board. Yesterday it was unearthed and considered. Everybody disclaimed all knowledge of who had ordered the urn, but during the inquiries it appeared that the Hospital Committee had purchased two smaller ones which had never been delivered. Architect Cochrane came in for some blame. While the Committee tried to accuse him of ordering the expensive article, he, in turn, endeavored to shift the responsibility on them, and in the charges and counter-charges everybody got angry, and the gentleman who had furnished the urn got his bill audited, less \$50. No one yet knows who ordered the urn.

CRIMINAL.

Isaac Dyke, formerly a squealer to the police, but who fell from grace by the theft of Joe Dixon's overcoat, was yesterday run in by De-tectives Macauley and Bauder, to receive the

unishment he merits. John Horne, Granger, wandered into the house of Ellen Doyle, on Biler avenue, at an early hour yesterday morning, and was there bilked out of \$38, wherefore the entire house was pulled. The case will come to trial to-day. Charles Blair, hackman, gave Hattie Grant, his cook, \$30, to be given to his wife. Hattie and the wife have had a dispute as to what be-came of the money, and in consequence Hatts is locked up at the Armory, charged with larceny as bailee.

Al Smith, the gambler, who was so brutally and unnecessarily clubbed by Officer Reichert, was yesterday discharged by Justice Summerfield upon the charge of disorderly and resisting an officer. It was considered that he had already received more punishment than was due him.

John Keenan was caught by some citizens yesterday afternoon endeavoring to steal several buggies on LaSalle street. One belonging to Darius Knight happened to be unhitched, and Keenan was just about making off with it when he was collared and turned over to Defective Merapher. ective Macauley.

Detective Long last evening ran into the Armory Webster Morgan, formerly a coachman in the employ of May, the pawnbroker, residing at Hyde Park, who stole a quantity of clothing and other articles from his employer. George Wilson, his companion, was also run in, and booked for vagrancy.

william H. Fish, John Adams, alas "Red," and W. E. Train, alias Tripp, already under ball for vagrancy, were yesterday taken into tow by Detectives Ryan and Steele, and deposited at the Armory. They are charged with swindling a "green Wisconsiner" named A. Ha Lura, out of \$125, while making the trip on the Northwestern Railroad to this city.

Detective J. M. Scott yesterday arrived home from Bay City, Mich., having in charge J. M. Berdell, who is wanted in this city for larceny as ballee of \$325, upon complaint of J. F. Lawrence. The latter resides at No. 127 Blue Island avenue, and being out one night left his cash with Bardell, then doing business at No. 174 West Madison street, thinking that it was safe in the hands of a brother Odd-Fellow.

in the hands of a brother Odd-Fellow.

The only additional information volunteered by the detectives in the E. S. De Golyer saferobbery is to the effect that the four participants in the affair are already in limbo,—two in the city police stations, one in the County Jan. and another in the House of Correction. At the proper time they will be brought together and tried for the robbery. The burying of the articles in Jefferson Park was made simply to insure safety and increase the probability of a large reward. large reward.

Insure safety and increase the probability of a large reward.

The case of William H. Smith, who was brought here a few days ago from Kansas City, to answer to the charge of passing counterfeit money, was brought up before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, and in the absence of the necessary witnesses was postponed until this afternoon. James Shay, one of the Government witnesses, was in attendance. His presence affected Smith very much as a red rag does a Spanish bull, and he struck out from the shoulder, landing his fist square between Shay's optics, knocking him at full length on Phil's carpet. No further damage.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the fol-

pet. No further damage.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: Thomas Barnett, chaged with the Alex White robbery, continued to the 17th; Abbie Blanch, larceny of a dress and cloak from Ella Moore, of No. 58 Fourth avenue, \$300 to the Criminal Court; William Treahey, Libbie McBride, and John Anderson, thirty days to the Houseof Correction; William Brown and Andrew Phillips, vagrants, \$50 each; James McGuire and William Cowley, confidence men, \$25 each; James Dignan and John Doane, for the larceny of a wolf-robe from Moses Powell, \$200 to the Criminal Court. Justice Pollak held Frank Horn, for the Central European Hotel burglary, in \$600 to the Criminal Court.

Last evening Timothy Dooley, of Aurora, was

Last evening Timothy Dooley, of Aurora, was colish enough to wander into the house of ill-ame at No. 511 Clark street kept by Lou foolish enough to wander into the house of lif-fame at No. 511 Clark street kept by Lou Wheeler. There are always hanging about the place a score or more of pinnps who make it their business to go through every one who comes in their way, and \$170 is currency upon Dooley's person became their prey in an incredibly short space of time. Dooley at once complained to the po-lic, and Officers Dunne and Lonergan soon had lodged in the Armory. Frank Rivers, alias R. D. Powle, and Joseph McKeown, two of the worst specimens known to the police. The the worst specimens known to the police. The money has not yet been found, but the officers money has not yet occur in have every hope of recovering it.

ANTHRACITE.

The Present Public Aspect of the Coal Monopolists' Affairs.

Special Dispatch to The Tribums.

New YORK, Feb. 14.—In its stock report tomorrow the Tribume says: "The Committee report to be made Thursday at the meeting of Jersey Central stockholders will show the floating debts of the Company to high dispatch to the Company. ing debts of the Company, including that of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, to be upward of \$9,000,000, instead of about \$3,500,000, as represented by President Knight at the meeting one week ago. We are at a loss to account for the infatuation which, under these circumstances, could have supposed the raising of \$3,000,000 was to aid the Company in bridging the chasm upon the edge of which it was then standing and can always a supposed the raising of \$4,000,000 was to aid the Company in bridging the chasm upon the edge of which it was then standing and can always the standing and can be constant to the standing and can be constant. standing, and can only congratulate the stock-holders that they were not induced to send so much good money after that which will soon appear to have been irretrievably lost a long time ago. But, with the exit of the Central of New Jersey as an instigator to the formation of a new combination of the coal interest appears the Reading Company in the person of its President, who, for two days, has been working in this city to bring about an agreement to limit the production of coal. Our own information shows that such a result is impossible, because the great companies are not independent, but forced by their large liabilities to mine and sell all they can, even at a small margin of profit, to postpone the day when they will be in the same position that the Central of New Jersey now is. In Jersey Central the principal feature was the buying in by parties who, having sold in anticipation of the appointment of a Receiver, closed their contracts with the actual announcement of the event, and the raily was not what, under the circumstances, might have been expected, because one member of the Committee before referred to, who was heavily long of the stock, accepted the situation and sold his stock. The final closing was heavy at 14%."

To the Wastern Associated Press.

Trentron, N. J., Feb. 14.—Francis J. Lathrop, a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, has been appointed Receiver of the New Jersey Central Railroad. much good money after that which will soon

MAN'S PEREIDY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Toledo, O., Feb. 14.—To-day Minnie Mundy, a respectable German girl of 18, attempted to commit suicide by means of arsenic, of which she swallowed nearly an ounce. The attempt she swallowed nearly an ounce. The attempt was discovered, and she was relieved by the prompt use of a stomach-pump, etc. The cause was discovered to be her mortification over the discovery that she was about to become the mother of an illegitimate child, whose father is Henry slirkenhouer, a middle-aged married man. He disappeared very mysteriously a short time ago in anticipation of the exposure of his crime. After leaving he wrote a letter to one of his creditors announcing that he had run away, and advising his creditor to secure what he could from the property left behind.

SOZODONT. Passing away! passing away!
Each tooth-wash of a former day.
Sozodont gives the coup de grace,
Good-bye to the humbugs! let them pass

Senator Booth's Views on the Pending Pacific Railroad Bills.

He Secures the Adoption of an Amendment in the Interest of the Government.

Status and Prospects of the Pending Appropriation Bills.

Bill to Be Reported Based on the President's Resumption Message. RAILROAD MONOPOLIES.

A BLOW FROM SENATOR BOOTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—The Union and Central Pacific Railroad men are a good deal disturbed by the result of the debate and vote to-day in the Senate. Senator Booth, who was elected upon an anti-railroad and anti-monopoly platform, has for the first time made his voice heard to appear of the principles which he has heard in support of the principles which he has been supposed to particularly represent. That voice was a very powerful one. The few speeches which Senator Booth has made have speeches which Senator Booth has made have always commanded attention. His effort today, notwithstanding the counter-attraction of
the arguments before the Electoral tribunal, kept the majority of the Senate in their places. The speech was more significant for its substance than for its form. He commenced his argument by saying that the little finger of the railroad lobbyist in Washington is more influential than the peoington is more influential than the peo-ple's loins. He ended it by securing the adoption of an amendment which will require of the road the payment of an additional \$950,000 in the very doubtful event of the final passage of the bill. Booth analyzed both the

WITH A RELENTLESS HAND. In simple terms he said that the Government is now required to pay on behalf of the Union Pacific Railroad an average amount of \$1,500,000 annually, yet the bill proposes to permit the Companies to liquidate their entire indebtedness to the Government in thirty-six years by the payment, on one hypothesis, of about \$6,000,000,000, and on the most favorable theory to the Government of \$10,967,260. The bill appears, in fact, to make to the roads an additional zitt of \$50,000,000,000, essides the \$74,000,000 indebtedness now due, and the 5 per cent of the net carnings annually required to be paid by the organic act. One provision of the bill permits the Government at the end of thirty-six years to take the road at its then present cash value by calculation. Mr. Booth showed that this was equivalent to allowing the roads to obtain \$1 from the Government for 11 cents, that being the present cash value of \$1 at the end of thirty-six years, according to the best authorities. He challenged contradiction of the statement that all the branches of the Central Pacific Railroad, including the 400 miles of the Southern Pacific already constructed, have been built out of the profits of the construction and operation of the Central Pacific, while the Government has not been paid In simple terms he said that the Government is

has not been paid

EVEN ITS FIVE PER CENT.

The speech had a very marked effect. Senator
Boutwell had proposed an amendment which
provided that the \$750,000 payment required by
the bill should be made in addition to the accrued indebtedness and the 5 per cent of the
annual carnings, but this morning he withdrew
the amendment.

annual earnings, but this morning he withdrew the amendment.

Booth, upon the conclusion of his speech, renewed this amendment, and demanded a vote. The result was the adoption of the amendment and its incorporation into the Gordon bill by a vote of 22 ayes to 20 nays,—two majority.

The railroad men are alarmed at the closeness of the vote, as they had anticipated a considerable majority in their own favor, whereas they were defeated by two votes. Those who have given the most attention to the bill, say that the indications now are that unless the railroad lobby can induce one or two prominent Senators to advocate their cause, their tremendous efforts of this session to sectire a measure so favorable to their corporation will prove unsuccessful.

After the vote on Booth's amendment was

cessful.

After the vote on Booth's amendment was taken, an executive session was immediately ordered, that no further action upon the railroad question could be taken to-day.

SUSPICIONS) GIVEN FOR WHAT THEY ARE WORTH. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—The Real-Estate Pool Committee of the House, of which Glover, of Missouri, is Chairman, and which under its construction of the resolution creating it, claims jurisdiction to investigate the conduct of almost and Government officer, or any other subject which may be brought to its atte thinks that it has struck a new lead to day which may develop some sensational testimony.
During the government of the District by the
Board of Public Works, the firm of Filbert & Board of Public Works, the firm of Filbert & Taylor had large contracts for laying pavement and doing other kinds of work on the streets of Washington. Subsequently the partners quarreled, and the partnership was dissolved. Dr. Taylor, one of them, now accuses Filbert, the other, who managed the financial part of the business, of having used
\$80,000 of THE FIRM'S MONEY without ever giving a satisfactory explanation.

\$60,000 of the firm's money
without eyer giving a satisfactory explanation
of what he did with it. The bookkeeper of the firm
was Hope H. Slatter. It seems that Slatter made
certain mysterious marks in the books of the
firm, which Taylor now asserts represent money
paid to members of the House Committee on
the District of Columbia of the last Congress
and to certain Senators. The evidence that the
\$60,000 in question was thus used does not seem
to be very conclusive, and Filbert, the managing partner of the firm, has been subposmed to
appear before the Committee to-morrow morning. His testimony may confirm the suspicions
entertained by Taylor and the Committee, or
may dispel them altogether.

NOTES AND NEWS. GRANT'S CABINET CHANGES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—President Grant will shortly give a farewell dinner to the Grant will shortly give a farewell dinner to the members of his Cabinet. If he could assemble around his table all the gentlemen who have held Cabinet positions under his Administration since he went into office eight years ago he would have a large company. No President ever had such an army of advisers. He has had two Secretaries of State—Washburne and Fish; four Secretaries of the Treasury—Boutwell, Richardson, Bristow, and Morrill; three Postmaster-Generals—Creswell, Jewell, and Tyner. master-Generals—Creswell, Jewell, and Tyner; five Attorney-Generals—Hoar, Akerman, Williams, Pierrepont, and Taft; four Secretaries of War—Rawlins, Belknap, Taft, and Cameron; two Secretaries of the Navy—Borie and Robeson; and three Secretaries of the interior—Cox, Delano, and Chandler. In all twenty-three. Of these only one died in office, Gen. Rawlins; two were promoted to foreign missions, Washburne and Pierrepout; one went to the Senate, Boutwell; one, Richardson, was retired to the Bench of the Court of Claims to get rid of him; three resigned with more or less disgrace attaching to them in public estimation—Belknap, Williams, and Delano. Only one, Fish, has held office through very nearly the whole period of Grant's two terms. master-Generals-Creswell, Jewell, and Tyner;

through very nearly the whole period of Grant's two terms.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Senator Windom, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, says that it will be possible to pass the Appropriation bills before the end of the session, provided the two Houses go to work in earnest, but that there is no time now for accidents or delay. The status of these bills is as follows: The Navy bill is now under consideration in the House; the Army, Sundry Civil, and River and Harbor bills are in Committee and ready for action. The Post-Office bill has been reported to the Senate, but not printed for want of funds. The Indian, Consular, and Diplomatic, Fortification, and Military Academy bills are in conference, without serious disagreement. The Deficiency bill is reported from the House to the Senate, but not printed for want of funds. The Legislative bill is ready for consideration. He said that this was the most difficult bill to agree on, as the changes made in the House were such that the Senate would not accede to many of its provisions. The Senate amendment restores this bill to substantially the same as the present year.

DISTILLEMY SELED.

The Teasury Department has information of the seizure of the Menomonee Distillery at Milwankee for fraud in winksy. This is one of the lenders in this particular business of swindling fenders in this particular business of swindling

the Government appears as the system of Iran-the above establishment, as the system of Iran-as reported, is in part according to the very method discovered during Bristow's movement.

as reported, is in part according to the very method discovered during Bristow's movement.

ORANT'S RESUMPTION SCHEME.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—A bill has been drafted to meet substantially the recommendations of the President in his recent special message with regard to early specie payments, and rubmitted to him as it probably will be to the Committee of Ways and Means. Its provisions of the President, but there is reason to believe that he will not seriously object to the changes. The bill provides for the use of the thirty-year 4 per cent bonds already authorized by the act of July, 1870, and by the redemption act of 1875. The amount of greenbacks to be funded into \$10,000,000 in any one month. A further sum as of \$80,000,000 in greenbacks is authorized to be withdrawn in exchange for subsidiary silver, and to this end the coin is to be increased to the aggregate of \$80,000,000 including the \$50,000,000 at present authorized. The theory of this provision is that silverchange will take the place of small greenback ones and twos. These are limited by the act of 1868 to \$85,000,000, but the amount now outstanding is believed to be below \$30,000,000. No commission is allowed for funding or the exchange of greenbacks for bonds or silver coin. The expenses of engraving, printing, etc., of the bonds, are limited to one-fourth of 1 per cent. There are indications that the bill will meet with favor from both sides of the House of Representatives after the Presidential trouble shall have been settled.

The Legislative Executive, and Judicial Ap-

after the Fresidential trouble shall have been settled.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, as reported to the Senate, is amended by the Committee on Appropriations so as to make all items for salaries conform to the amounts established by the law of last year. The bill as passed by the House provides for a general reduction of salaries to thejextent of about one-tenth the amounts authorized by the existing law. The Senate Committee also add the item of \$639,410 to pay judgments for the Court of Claims.

Owing to the arduous duties of the five Justices of the Supreme Court on the Electoral Commission, the Court, instead of commencing business on the 19th inst., pursuant to adjournment, will probably take a further recess until the 20th inst.

CONGRESS. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—The joint res olution of the Minnesota Legislature; asking an appropriation for the improvement of the Red River of the North was referred.

A bill appropriating \$250,000 for a fire-proof building for a national museum was placed on

the calendar.

A petition from the widow of Rear-Admiral

A petition from the widow of Rear-Admiral Wilkes, praying that her name be placed on the pension-roll, was referred.

The bill semoving the political disabilities of Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia, was passed.

The bill providing for the preparation and publication of a new edition of the Revised Statutes of the United States was passed.

Mr. Conkling asked that the bill to provide for the distribution of awards made under the convention between the United State and Molico be passed now, but objection was made by Mr. Spencer, who had a teleuram from a constituent saying there was fraud in the matter, and was now on the way to Washington. on the way to Washington.

Mr. Dorsey introduced a bill amendatory of, and
supplemental to, the act of March 3, 1867, to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad, and act of

supplemental to, the act of March 3, 1807, to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad, and act of July 27, 1806, granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Coean. Referred.

The bill is a copy of the so-called compromise Texas Pacific bill recently reported to the House of Representatives by Mr. Lamar, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

The Senate resumed consideration of unfinished business, being the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad cate so as to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the indebtedness due the Government by the Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. Boutwell withdrew the amendment submitted by him several days ago to the bill of the Railroad Committee, providing for the payments of 3750, 000 per annum, to be made by the railroad companies to the credit of the sinking fund, shall be in addition to all payments or requirements from the companies under the original acts, instead of in lieu of all payments or requirements under those acts.

Mr. Booth renewed the amendment. He also submitted an amendment to the second section of the Railroad Committee so as to provide that the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Companies shall each pay into the Treasury of the United States \$750,000 in equal semi-annual installments on the first day of April and October in each year, commencing on the first of October, 1877, in lawfal money, until asid sums, with interest thereon as hereinafter provided, shall be sufficient, when added to other sums to the credit of the sinking fund, to pay off and extinguished. Interest thereon as hereinafter provided, shall be sufficient, when added to other sums to the credit of the sinking fund, to pay off and extinguished. Interest thereon all sums placed to credit of said sinking fund shall be credited and added thereto semi-annually at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. Provided, however, that if the foregoing provision shall prove insufficient for that purpose. He also shall prove insufficient to extinguish the Government bonds and interest thereon at maturity, the semi-annual payments shall be increased to such sum as will be sufficient for that purpose. He also moved to strike out the fifth section of the bill reported by the Committee on Railroada, which provides that each of said Companies shall be entitled at any time time to anticipate any or all of the semi-annual payments by payment to the Government of the then present value of such semi-annual payments discounted at the rate of 6 per cent per annum; but the sum so paid shall not be less than \$1,000,000 at any one time.

He also submitted an additional section to the bill providing that Congress shall have power at any time to amend, alter, or repeal the act.

Mr. Harvey submitted an amendment providing that nothing in any of the Pacific Railroad acts should be constructed so as to exampt from taxation by State authority lands which the Companies have earned by the construction of their roads.

The question being on the amendment of Mr. Booth providing that the \$750,000 to be paid by the Companies to the credit of the sinking fund shall be, in addition to other payments, instead of and in lieu of ather payments or requirements, was agreed to,—yeas, 22; mays, 20,—as follows:

TXAA.

Alcorn.

Harvey.

Merrimon,

Hereford.

Morrilli.

Alcora,
Anthony,
Bayard,
Booth,
Boothell,
Cameron (Wia.),
Christianey,
Cockrell,
Maxey,
Alcora,
Maxey,
McDonald,
Maxey,
Maxey Cockrell,

Barnum,
Bruce,
Cameron (Pa.),
Clayton,
Cooper,
Cooper,
Cragin,
Dawes,
Dawes,
Logan,
Logan,

Pending discussion, the Senate went into exccutive session.

When the doors were reopened the Railroad bill
was laid aside with the understinding that it should
be unfinished business to-morrow.

The Senate bill appropriating \$7,000 to pay the
expenses of the Electoral Commission passed.

Mr. Sargent, from the Conference Committee on
the bill appropriating \$350,000 to supply the dedeiency in the appropriation for public printing
and brading during the current facal year, made a
report, which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

It provides that from and after the present session of Congress the Congressional Printer shall
not pay a price exceeding 50 cents per 1,000 cms
for composition, and 40 cents an hour for time
work in binding, etc.

Mr. ;Windom, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Legislative, Judicial,
and Executive Appropriation bill with sundry
amendments. Placed on the calendar.

The Senate then took a recess until 10 o'clock
to-morrow. sion, the Senate went into ex-

Mr. Sayler asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report within ten days the actual amount of gold coin and ballion and silver coin and ballion now in the Treasury, together with a detailed statement of all outstanding obligations, payable on demand in coin, with the balance actually owned by the Treasury and available for the resumption of specie payments, and also whether any bonds or other interest-bearing obligations have been issued during the past or present year in the purchase of any such coin or bullion.

Mr. Kasson (lows) objected.

The subject under consideration being the resolutions of the committee investigating the Florida election-case, Mr. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee, stated that the minority had been treated with the greatest fairness, and any charge to the contrary was utterly untrue.

The majority resolution, declaring the Tilden Riectors duly elected, was then adopted, yeas, 142; nays, 82,—a party vote with the exception of Purman, of Florida, who yoted in the affirmative.

The Honse went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Mills, of Texas, in the chair) on the Naval Appropriation bill. The bill appropriates 312,-487, 624.

Mr. Whitthorne said that in the proper place he

Appropriation bill. The but appears of the proper place he intended to offer as an amendment a bill reporter from the Committee on Naval Afairs to authorithe appointment of a mixed Commission to deed upon the future naval policy of the United State upon the future naval policy of the United State upon the future naval policy of the United State upon the future naval policy of the United State upon the future naval policy of the United State upon the future naval policy of the United State upon the navy over \$600. 1861.

Mr. Hale said that the gentleman from Tennessee (Whitthorne) had last year discovered a method for improving the navy of the United States, which was by the impeachment of the Secretary of the Navy. That attempt had failed. Now he came forward with a proposition for a Commission which was to be a panaces for all the lis which afflicted the Navy Department. The Commission was to be made up of three persons who had passed their lives in the naval service, and of six persons who in all probability would know nothing whatever about the subject which they

on in the nav.

After a long deban, jected.

On motion of Mr. Seelye, \$5.9

ated for the reduction of the transit of Venus.

Special Disputch to The Tre GALENA, Ill., Feb. 14.—Several TRIBUNE gave publicity to the fact small-pox was raging to an alarmine small-pox was some parts of Southern Wisconsin, the village of Highland, Iowa Co the dreadful disease has remarkable rapidity, and yes were reported. Six deaths on making a total of tweive. Hig making a total of sweive. Highls
ly mining village, about fifty a
city, and is located a conside
from any line of railroad. To
with the surrounding town
mostly cut off, and ver
the people, a is said, are suffering
essaries of life. The citizens of I
devising means whereby the w
neighbors may be relieved both 1
food and medical attendance. I
introduced in Highland some the food and medical attendance. The di-introduced in Highland some three aby a miner who applied to a physic-remedy for what he supposed was an of the skin. He was informed that he small-pox, and was advised to kees streets. The miner became annry an ened the life of any one sho would charge him with having the disease, gled freely with the people of the vita four members of the family with whom boarding contracted the disease.

SCHILLER—On Tuesday morning Pek III.

10:25 o'clock, Ida, daughter of Mrs. N. A. Saler, widow, aged 14 years and 1 month.

Funeral from residence, No. 30 South Rivers, Tharsday, 22 p. m.

BOSE—At Jacksonville, Pla., Tuesday, at 9a m., Herman Bose, of Blue Island, Ill.

Notice of funeral later.

Notice of funeral later.

PETERSON—Feb. 14, at his residence, the arenne, N. P. Peterson, in his 20th year.

Funeral Friday, Feb. 16, at 10 o'clock for James' Catholic Church by carriage to Calmy.

SMITH—At 41 East Kinzie street, Calmy.

Smith, aged 1 year and 9 months.

Funeral by carriages to Graceland Prian, had 8, at 20 clock. Friends invited.

37 Joliet papers please copy.

SCHOFIELD—On Peb. 13, John Scholad SO years.

SCHOPHELD—On Peb. 13, John Scholet, 90 years, a.
Funeral by carriages to Calvary from the dence of his son-in-law, John Hanlon, 1846 os street, on Thursday, Feb. 15, at 11 o'clost, 1927 New York papers please copy.
FLINN—Of scarlet fever, Hattle Ada arrest of Charles B. and Mary L. Flinn, and 1921 months and 3 days.
Funeral services at 10 a. m. to-day at the dence of R. P. Derickson, 423 West Papers at page 1

street.

KNEIP—Mrs. John Kneip, at her late red.
23 O'Brion street, aged 43 years and 2 day.
Funeral Friday at 11 o'clock.

CONLIN—Feb. 14, infant daughter of and Hannah Conlin, aged 4 months and 3 day. and Hannah Conlin, aged 4 months and 3 day. Funeral from No. 18 Pleasant-st., Fring, h (6th, by carriages to Calvary.) BAILY—Grace A., daughter of T. R. mid R

For sale by all Druggists.
H. A. HURLBUT & CO., 25 and 771

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. BANKRUPT SALE RETAIL DEALER'S STOCK 2,000 pairs Boots and Sh

For Men's, Boy's, Women's, Misser', and Chile wear, Thursday Moraing, Feb. 15, at 10 order Butters' Auction House, It's and 120 Wabast-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auction Dry Goods, Woolens, and Clothin REGULAR TRADE SALE THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 15, at 914 o'clock, at our Auction Ho

bash-av.
Large and desirable lines Fancy and leading to Goods, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Woolsman, Also, a Bankrupt Stock Boots and Shoes, a large full Assortment of all grades.
WM. A. BULTERS & CO., Auction WM. A. BULTERS & CO., Auction 1985. AUCTION SALE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, And other Destrable Works, Friday Afternos, p. 16, at 2:30 okclock, at Buttern Auction Rooms, Wabash-av, and Madison, et. W.M. A. BUTTERS & CO., Asctisers

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY 111 Saturday Morning, Feb. 17, at 9:30 o'clock, at and Salesrooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av., FURNITURE, CARPETS, & SO NEW COOK STOVES, best sale CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE. Entire Furnishings of a Genteel Registress. PIANO PORTE AND PARLOR OBGAN. By G. P. GORE & CO.

68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On Saturday, Feb. 17, at 9:30 O'clock

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Anctioneers, 84 and 85 standouph-st.

For Our Regular Friday's Sale, Peb. 16, at 9:30 a. m., we have an immense lay-out new and second-hand Parlor & Chamber Furniture, CARPETS,

connges, Chairs, Desks, General Household Goods eneral Merchandise, etc., etc. ELISON, POMEROY & CO. By L. MOSES & CO., Auctioneers, & East Washington-Thursday, Feb. 15, 1577, at 0:30a.m., Large total Staple and Fancy Div Goods and Sotion A line of Cassimeres and Enteroideries.

By JAS. P. MeNAMARA & CO., Large Bankrupt Stock of Boots and Shoes at Anti-JAS. P. Menamara & Co., Austin

VOLUME XXX

Our Spring

UNTIL MAR

Wabash-av. & Mo POULTRY EXHIP SECOND ANN GRAND EXH

POULTRY, PIGEONS PET NATION Association of AT THE EXPOSITION BU ncing Monday. Feb. 1. throughout the w

raised Canaries, and Prof. Amission, 25 cents; children BLUE G FOR THE MI

NOTHER RICHMOND I The Phœnix Glass Salle, Ill., Strikes And respectfully announce that the a very superior article of BLUE to English, French, or Belgian. In putting our Ring Glass on a propose to establish a SOLE AGEN of obtaining fabulous prices, but in margin, and so place its CURATIV the reach of all.

such, and so place in Cos.
he reach of all.
CAPT. JAMES LANING. Such a control of the capture of the cost of the c RELIGIO THE LAST S

TABERNA CONDUCTED Messrs. WHITTLE Sunday, Feb. 18, 187 MAJ. WHITTLE will preach Mr. STEBRINS will sing "ETI (ne of P. P. Bliss' Hymns will tte of male voices. Tickets to Main Ploor at Y. I adison-st.

BABY CARBIA BABY CARJ Marbles, Tops, Ball VERGHO, RUHL 138, 140 and 142 MOTTLED GERM

WHEN BUYI PROCTER & G Mottled C There is Non OR MORE ECONOMICAL P COAL

SHAWNER

7 PER (ond 8 per cent loans on approv HATS AND HATS-

We are now receiving the sind Boys' Hata. Furs of every J. S. BARNES & C. OIL TAN A OIL T

TO BE 40,000 SUPERF Of floor room for manufacturing with steam power, in brick Mobetween Clinton and Jefferson, A. E. Rissior.

PROPESSI Cancer, Fistula, I